BOMBAY COURIER.

Published every Saturday and Tuesday Morning.

VOL. XLI. NUMBER 2092.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1831. [PRICE RS. 13 PER QUARTER.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application has been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay on the Ecclesiastical side, that Letters of Administration with the Will and Codicil annexed of JOHN HAWKINS Esquire late Major in the Hon'ble the East India Company's Corps of Engineers on the Bombay Establishment deceased, may be granted to JAMES SINDRY of Bombay Merchant, the constituted Attorney of SUSAN HAWKINS the Widow and sole Executrix of the said JOHN HAWKINS deceased, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 9th day of November 1831.

J. PATCH,
PROCTOR.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that letters of administration of all and singular the goods Chattels, rights, and credits of Nacoda SADOODEEN SHAIK ALLY COOR, late of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant deceased, may be granted to SHADOODEEN, BIN NACODA SADOODEEN SHAIK ALLY COOR, only Son of the deceased; all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof---Dated this 12th day of November, 1831.

E. C. MORGAN,
PROCTOR.

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اشتہار نامہ

عرض کروہ است ور محکمہ اعلای سوپریم کورت منبی برای گرفتن وکالت نامہ تمام مال واملاک مرحوم ناخدا سعد الدین شیخ علی قور واوہ شوو بہ شہاب الدین بن ناخدا سعد الدین شیخ علی قور کہ پسری مرحوم مذکور است ہمہ وابستگان ویرا معلوم کردو

تاریخ ۱۰ نومبر ۱۸۳۱

سی سی مارگن وکیل عرض کنندہ

NOTICE, the Committee of the Bombay Education Society having disposed by private Sale of the piece of Ground situated within the Fort, near to St. Thomas's Church, hereby give notice that the same will not be put up to Auction on the 19th instant. [313]

CALCUTTA FIRST LOTTERY OF 1832.

SCHEME.

Prize	Gold Mohurs					Rupees.
1	do. of..	"	..	10,000	.....	1,60,000
1	do. of..	"	..	5,000	.....	80,000
1	do. of..	"	..	2,500	.....	40,000
2	do. of..	"	..	1,000	ea 16,000	32,000
8	do. of..	"	..	500	" 8,000	64,000
8	do. of..	"	..	250	" 4,000	32,000
350	do. of..	"	..	8	" 128	32,000
			Tickets.			
1	do. of..	"	100	do. 100	a 128	12,800
2	do. of..	"	50	do. 100	a 128	12,800
3	do. of..	"	20	do. 60	a 128	7,680
4	do of..	"	10	do. 40	a 128	5,120
20	do. of..	"	5	do. 100	a 128	12,800
230	do. of..	"	2	do. 860	a 128	1,10,080
740	do. of..	"	1	do. 740	a 128	2,27,920
1,471	Prizes, Value, Sicca Rupees....					8,29,200

Tickets and shares in the above Lottery are for sale, with FROMMURZE SORABJEE, at Messrs. Shotton and Co's at the following prices.

Whole Tickets at..... Rs. 150 each.
Half Ditto ..... Rs. 76 "
Quarter Ditto..... Rs. 38 "
One Eighth Ditto..... Rs. 19½ "

The First day's Drawing will take place on Monday 2d day, of January next, and the whole Ten Drawings will be completed; on or before the last day of February next.

[328] *Fort, Nov. 19th,* 1831.

In the matter of the Petition of JOHN SAUNDERS an Insolvent Debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given that the reference to the Examiner respecting the allowance to the above named Insolvent will be held on Saturday the 26th Inst. at 11 in the forenoon.

[315] *Court House, 17th Nov.* 1831.

ADVERTISEMENT
IN THE SUPREME COURT.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the Matter of the last will and Testament of MAHOMED SHABOODEEN PULLOWKER Mahomedan, late of Bombay Deceased.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that probate of the last will and Testament of MAHOMED SHABOODEEN PULLOWKER Mahomedan, late of Bombay deceased may be granted to MAHOMED SUMSOODEEN PULLOWKER the lawful Brother of the said Testator, and the sole Executor named in, and appointed by his said last will and Testament, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 18th day of November 1831.

C. A. WEST,
PROCTOR.

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اشتہار

در سوپریم کورت منبی

اکلیسی استیکال سید

در بابت اخری وصیت نامہ مرحوم محمد شہاب الدین پلوکار باشندہ منبی عرض کروہ است در محکمہ اعلای سوپریم کورت منبی برای گرفتن سند وکالت اخری وصیت نامہ مرحوم محمد شہاب الدین پلوکار ساکن منبی واوہ شوو بہ محمد شمس الدین پلوکار کہ برادر حقیقی مرحوم مذکور است ونام ایشان در اخری وصیت نامہ مرقوم نبودہ وکیل خود مقرر کردہ است ہمہ وابستگان ویرا معلوم کردو

سی سے ویست وکیل ۱۸ نومبر ۱۸۳۱

A CARD.---J Rawlinson having opened a shop for Smith's work and brass founding, at the house of Mr. JOHN NORTON in Mazagon respectfully begs to solicit the patronage of the gentlemen at the presidency and out stations, and the public in general, to his establishment. Having been brought up to the trade of a gunsmith he trusts he shall be able to give satisfaction in the repairing of fowling pieces and in performing all work entrusted to him.

N. B. Carriages of every description will be repaired in the most thorough and expeditious manner.

[314] *Mazagon Nov. 17th* 1831.

A MESSMAN is wanted for His Majesty's 4 h Dragoons, who is capable of conducting the affairs of a large Mess. For further particulars apply at this office. [316]

Courier Office 19*th Nov.* 1831.

ON Saturday next the 26th Instant, Instead of Friday the 25th heretofore advertised,

FRITH BOMANJEE and Co. will sell by Public Aution the Household Furniture of Major Griffiths Artillery, quitting the Presidency, comprizing, Couches, Chairs, Tables, Wardrobes, Vase Lamps, Wall Shades, Cots with bedding complete, Glass Ware, and Porcelain, Cooking Utensils, and various other useful Articles, also four Capital Horses for Buggy or Saddle.

The property may be vieewd from Thursday next the 24th instant. [323]

ON Wednesday next, the 23d Inst. FRITH BOMANJEE and Co. will submit for sale by Public Auction at their Rooms the undermentioned Goods viz. the remainder of the property belonging to the Estate of a Native of distinction recently deceased, also rich Cashmere Shawls, Woollen Cloths, Europe Imitaton Shawls, Blankets, a Cut Glass Hookah Bottom, with Apparatus of silver, a great variety of Household Furniture comprizing Couches, Wardrobes, Tables, Rattan Clothes Baskets, China Sugar Jars, Gilt Picture Frame Moulding, a Big Drum, a pair of Cymbals, a variety of Books, and numerous other Articles.

AT NOON,

A Chariot with Capital Harness and three good Carriage Horses, an English built Buggy, a Tandem, and a Capital Palanqueen, with any other Horses, or Cattle that may offer.

They will also sell on the same day, a collection of valuable Medical and other works, particulars of which may be had on application at their rooms, or by reference to the Commercial Advertizer.

[322]

FOR SALE, the property of a Gentleman quitting the Presidency.

A high Cast Grey Arab Saddle Horse, aged 5 years and price 400 Rs. and A Bay Arab, Buggy or Saddle Horse 5 years old, price 350 Rs. appply to FRITH BOMANJEE and Co. [324]

FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO. have for Sale on Commission a very handsome fine toned Grand Piano Forte by Broadwood in excellent order; price 900 Rupees. Likewise, a very handsome dark green Chariot with green Morocco lining, built expressly for this country by Stevenson of London; price Rupees 1800.

The Property of a family quitting the Presidency.

[319] *Nesbit Lane,* 19*th Nov.* 1831.

FOR SALE, A fine toned Grand Piano, by Broadwood in perfect repair made to Order and Cost originally 1,400 Rupees, Present Price 550 Rs. Also a double action Harp, in good repair with Case, Price 300 Rupees, the Property of a Lady returning to Europe.

Apply to ERITH BOMANJEE AND CO.

[320] *Bombay,* 19*th Nov.* 1831.

FOR SALE,—A Strong English Buggy in good repair, a very Clever Horse, 15th Hds. high, and Capital Harness, by Peat, Price 1,000 Rupees.

Apply to FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO.

[321] *Bombay,* 19*th Nov.* 1831.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BECK AND CO.---On Tuesday next, 22 inst. will hold their usual public Sale, and dispose of chiefly without limit, the undermentioned goods viz. the remains of an Invoice of handsome Europe Shawls and Scarfs, Bed Ticken, coarse Russia Duck, Chintzes of sorts, Europe Umbrellas, Bundarree Turbands, China Silk Bonnets, Blue Cloth Foraging Caps, broad Silver Lace, Buggy and Riding Whips, a variety of Plated Ware consisting of Bread Baskets Bottle Stands &c. Patent Shot of numbers, large and small Blank account Books, Morrocco Skins of Colours, Sundry cut and plain Glass Ware a few cases of French Brandy, Wines, Liquors and Beers of sorts, various articles of Household Furniture belonging to parties going to England and at 1 P. M. a few serviceable Saddle and Draught Horses.

[326] *Forbes Street,* 19*th Nov.* 1831.

FOR SALE. Scott's Bible with marginal references, notes, practical observations, and the author's last corrections, neatly bound in Calf and lettered 6 Vols. Royals 8 vo. .....Rupees 80
Do. do. in Russian do.... .. do. 80
Do. do. in Sheep do.... .. do. 60

Apply to BECK AND CO. [327]

ASSISTANT SURGEON CHARLES SCOTT, Deputy Medical Storekeeper N. D. A. having taken charge of the effects of the late Assistant Apothecary J. DENNING Acting 1st Assistant in the Medical Depot at Ahmedabad, he has, after paying funeral expenses &c. paid to the Secretary in the Military Department the balance Amounting to Bombay Rupees (49 0 87) Forty nine and eighty seven reas.

[311] *Ahmedabad, 1st October,* 1831.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NUSSERWANJEE and RUTTUNJEE, has received for Sale on Commission a small quantity of very superior Madeira Wine in bottles, bottled in this country about 6 years ago, which they are authorized to dispose of at the lowest price to those who may purchase the whole.

[317] *Bombay,* 19*th Nov.* 1831.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against Mr. C. A. H. TRACEY of the Civil Service are requested to prefer them for adjustment to Messrs. SHOTTON & Co. on or before the 1st December next.

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LOST, on the Girgaum Road, two Tickets in the present Calcutta Lottery of 1832 Nos. 2135 & 2398. It is requested they may be returned to the office of DADABHOY PESTONJEE in the Fort.

[312] *Bombay* 19*th Nov* 1831.

CALCUTTA 1st LOTTERY of 1832. CAPITAL Prizes of 10,000 & 5,000 Gold Mohur's. MUNCHERJEE PESTONJEE has just received a few Tickets in the above Lottery which he offers at 150 Rs. each, apply at DADABHOY PESTONJEE in the Fort.

Bombay, 19*th November,* 1831. [353]

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs ROGER DE FARIA, and Co. A few whole, half, and quarter pipes of Genuine Lisbon, of superior quality which they can confidently recommend--For sale at moderate prices.

Bombay, 19*th Nov.* 1831. [350]

GRUAUD LA ROSE CLARET.

MESSRS. SHOTTON AND CO,--- have received from Messrs. BALGUERIE AND CO. direct from Bordeaux, by the Brig *La Cherié,* a small quantity of the above highly esteemed Wine, which may be had on application at their Godowns at 25 Rupees per dozen.

Bombay, 19*th November,* 1831. [351]

WINES FOR SALE at the Godowns of Mr. GREY received from Messrs. COCKBURN and Co. of London. viz.

Pale and Brown Sherry in Wood, at 375 Rs. per Hhd.
Do. do. in 3 doz. Cases, at 24 per doz.
Port do. at..... .....20 do.
Whiskey do. at..... .....18 do.
Geneva do. at.....12 do.
Constantia, (pints) in one doz.
Cases at.....15 do.

[352] *Bombay,* 19*th November,* 1831

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of Messrs REMINGTON AND CO. A fresh batch of PHELAN'S Superior highly flavoured CLARET, at Rs. 25 per dozen, in cases of three dozen each.

[354] *Bombay,* 12*th Nov.* 1831.

ON SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF MESSRS. REMINGTON AND CO.

THE following Wines of Superior quality from Messrs. TODD, and BOSANQUET.

Claret 2d Growth.....Rs. 30 per doz.
Pale Sherry..... 26 per do.
Bucellas..... 20 per do.

R. & Co. will register orders for the above Wines to be supplied, whenever the stock may be expended from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for individuals and Regimental Messes. The shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and Co. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay.

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FOR SALE at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON and Co. very Superior *Sauterne* Wine in one Dozen Cases, at Rs. 14 per Dozen.

[356] *Bombay,* 19*th November,* 1831.

"SERCIAL" AND "MALMSEY"

A FEW six and three dozen cases of the above Wines, for sale at the Godowns of Messrs FORBES AND CO. at Rs. 24 per dozen quarts for the former, and Rs. 12 per dozen Pints for the latter. [332]

WILL be published at the end of December next, THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANACK, containing many important RULES, REGULATIONS, and other matter of local interest not previously published; to be printed on English Royal paper.---Price 5 Rupees.

[334] *Courier Office, Nov* 19*th* 1831.

MRS. E. L. BENNETT, most respectfully begs to inform the Ladies of the Presidency that she has removed from No. 3 Rampart Row to the corner of Dean's lane next to Mr. Leggett's Bakery in the Fort, where she will be most happy to receive orders for cleaning Leghorn and Straw Bonnets &c. &c.
[315]

TO Be Let, the House No. 3, in Rampart Row.
The Upper Apartments of the House No. 4, in Military Square
The House No. 1, in Bake House Lane.
Ditto No. 1. in Meadows Street.
Ditto, at Matoonga, lately vacated by Captain G. Moore.
For particulars apply to CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE.
Bombay, 19*th November*, 1831. [325]

TO LET.—That commodious dwelling house with Stable, Kitchen, and outhouses detached, situate in the street adjoining MESSRS. FORBES & CO's Office. Entry next month, Apply to MESSRS. FORBES AND CO.
[329] *Bombay*, 19*th Nov.* 1831.

TO BE LET.—The commodious and upper roomed house Situated on BombayGreen within the Fort, next to the office of JEHANGEE NASSERWANJEE Wadia ; for further particulars Apply to DADABHOY PESTONJEE.
Bombay, 19*th November*, 1831. [276]

TO LET,—That commodious and airy House situated in Rampart Row, at present occupied by E. C. Morgan Esquire, entry on the 1st December next, and enquiries to be made of Messrs FORBES and CO.
[331] *Bombay* 19*th November*, 1831.

JUST PUBLISHED No. XIV, OF THE ORIENTAL SPORTING MAGAZINE.—CONTENTS.—1, Bustard Shooting ; 2, An Answer to witness ; 3, On measuring Race Courses ; 4, Ahmedabad Races ; 5, Tiger Hunting ; 6, On the Treatment of Horses ; 7, Meerut Races ; 8, A letter to the Editor of the O. S. M 9, Practice of Nalbunds ; 10, John Dockery Again ; 11, A letter from Dick Tinto ; 12, Tiger Hunting in Dharwar ; 13, Hog Hunting ; 14, Stanzes for the O. S. M. 15.--The Jackall Pack ; 16, A. Letter to the Editor of the O. S. M. 17, Poona Sporting Intelligence; 18, A Parody on Childe Harold's Song of the "*Suliotes*;" 19, Tiger Shooting in the Southern Mahratta Country ; 20, A. letter to the Editor of O. S. M. 21, Another, to the same ; 22, Summary of the Time of the Poona Races for 1830--31 ; 23, A visit to Ascot Heath Race Course ; 24, Epsom Races ; 25, Angling ; Races to come ; and Racing Calender. [323]

FOR SALE,
THE INDIAN CALENDAR for the year 1832 shewing the correlative dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MUSSULMEN and MALABARIANS. Price Rupees Two.
Courier Office, 19*th November*, 1831.
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FOR SALE, A few Copies of the English Translation of the Regulations in force in the Territories subject to the Government of Bombay from 1830 to June 1831. For particulars apply to SHREECRUSTNA JAGONNATHJEE at the Courier Office. [335]

FOR SALE—At the Courier Office
The Bombay Calendar for 1831, 5 0 0
Indian ditto,..... 2 2 0
Blank Powers of Attorney,..... 0 2 0
Ditto Interest Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Policies,..... 1 0 0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,..... 0 2 0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,.... 0 2 0
Plans of the Island,..... 1 0 0
Traveller's Itinerary,..... 5 0 0
Insolvent Debtors' Act,..... 3 0 0
LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed on moderate terms. [336]

For Freight and Passage to London.
THE Ship LADY RAFFLES, WILLIAM TUCKER Commander, of 650 tons, daily expected, and will sail in all December. *The Raffles*, has excellent Accommodations, having double stern galleries, the same as an Indiaman—and carries a Surgeon.—Apply to ADAM, SKINNER and Do.
337] *Bombay*, *November*, 19*th*, 1831.

For Passage to London.
The Teak built and Copper Fastened Ship GOLCONDA, Burthen 858 Tons, DANIEL STEWART, Commander, having a full Cargo engaged will sail early in December next, has superior Accommodations for Passengers, and Carries an experienced Surgeon, Plans of the Cabin's may be seen at the Office of FRAMJEE COWASJEE.
Bombay, 19*th November*, 1831. [338]

For Freight and Passage to London.
THE Teak built Ship UPTON CASTLE of 600 Tons J. E. DUGGAN, Commander, may be expected to arrive here early in the month of January next, and will be dispatched early in February, has superior accommodations for Passengers and Carries an experienced Surgeon ; for Particulars apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE at his Office.
339] *Bombay*, 19*th November*, 1831.

For Passage to Liverpool.
THE Fine Ship DOROTHY JAMES GARNOCK Commander, Will sail about the 15th December ; has superior accomodations for Passengers.
Apply to Captain GARNOCK at the Office of Messrs. RITCHIE STEWART AND CO.
Rampart Row, 19*th November*, 1831.
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GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

Bombay Castle, 10*th November*, 1831

No. 416 of 1831.—Lieutenant A. Thomas of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed leave of absence for twelve months to proceed to the Neelgherry Hills, on most urgent private affairs.

No. 417 of 1831.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed :—

Ensign H. Boyé to act as Quarter Master to the 22d Regiment Native Infantry, from the date of the departure of Lieutenant Hart to the Presidency on sick certificate.

Bombay Castle, 11*th November* 1831.

No. 418. of 1831.—With reference to the General Order No. 235 of the 26th June 1830, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to establish an allowance of Two Rupees per day to the Staff or other Officers who may be nominated by Commanding Officers (when such appointment may be deemed necessary) to superintend the execution of annual or special repairs, when not performed under Contract.

2. The above allowance to be drawn for such period (not exceeding three months) as the Works may be actually in progress.

3. For the Superintendence of more considerable Works than those contemplated by the General Order above adverted to, when similarly executed, the allowance of Four Rupees per day as fixed by the General Order of 29th June 1830 may be drawn for such period (not exceeding six months) as the Works may be actually carrying on.

4. For the Superintendence of Works performed under Contract exceeding Rupees Two thousand, an allowance of Two Rupees per day is granted for the period within which the Works are stipulated to be performed.

5. These allowances are not payable until after the Works shall have been *completed* and then only on it being certified by the Commanding Officer that they are so, and that the period charged for, is correct.

6 Abstracts embracing a period of more than three Months, are however to be subjected to the further check of the Inspecting Engineer of the Division, whose duty it will be to state his opinion as to whether or not he considers the Work to have been unnecessarily protracted, or the period stipulated in the Contract unnecessarily long, and all such Claims are to be submitted for Audit previous to being discharged ; but in no instance is the allowance of either Two or Four Rupees to be admitted beyond the period of Three or Six Months respectively without the special sanction of Government ; the above specified periods being in ordinary cases considered as sufficient, with reference to the nature and extent of the Works contemplated

7. The appointments of Regimental Officers to the performance of the extra and temporary duties adverted to in the above Order, do not require the confirmation of Government, and Paymasters are authorized to dischare all Abstracts duly certified and countersigned in the manner, and for the periods above provided for.

No. 419 of 1831.—Superintending Surgeons are prohibited from sanctioning the supply of any expensive article of Furniture for Native Hospitals, without the previous authority of the Medical Board. This prohibition does not extend to Medicine Chests, Hospital Cots and other articles indispensable allowed.

No. 420 of 1831.—Lieutenant Colonel A. Robertson Commanding the Troops within the Territories of His Highness the Rajah of Sattara, is permitted to proceed to Europe on sick certificate.

No. 421 of 1831.—Lieutenant Colonel P. Lodwick is appointed to Command the Troops within the Territories of His Highness the Rajah of Sattara, on the embarkation of Lieutenant Colonel A. Robertson for Europe.

Major W. Nixon is appointed Town Major, in succession to Lieutenant Colonel Lodwick.

Bombay Castle, 14*th November*, 1831.

No. 422 of 1831.—Lieut. Colonel A Robertson, Commanding the Troops within the Territories of the Rajah of Sattarah, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to the Presidency on the 24th Instant on sick certificate.

No. 423 of 1831.—Captain R. Payne, Acting 2d Assistant Commissary General is allowed leave of absence from the 1st December to the 31st of January next, to visit the Presidency on urgent private affairs.

No. 424 of 1831.—Ensign W. F. Cormack of the 22nd Regiment Native Infantry is permitted to proceed to the Neelgherry Hills for the benefit of his health with leave of absence for six months.

No. 425 of 1831.—The following promotions, of Warrant Officers of the Commissariat Department, are made :

Sub-Conductor W. Moore, to be Conductor, vice Morgan deceased.—Date of Rank, 12th Oct. 1831.

Acting Sub-Conductor E. Heron, to be Sub Conductor, vice Moore promoted.—Date of Rank, 12th October, 1831.

Bombay Castle, 14*th November*, 1831.

No. 426 of 1831.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed :—

Captain Campbell, Acting Assistant Quarter Master General Northern Division of the Army, to take charge of the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General's Department on the departure of Captain Crawley to the Presidency on Sick certificate.

Ensign Skinner doing duty with the 13th Regiment Native Infantry to act as Paymaster to the Pensioners in the Concan, during the absence of Lieutenant Carr, on leave.

Surgeon W. Purnell, of the 3rd Regiment of Light Cavalry to afford Medical aid to the Staff and details at Rajcote, from the date of the departure of Assistant Surgeon Erskine from the Station on duty.

A Station Order issued by Lieutenant Colonel A. Robertson, under date the 26th ultimo, directing Lieutenant Colonel R. Robertson of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry to assume the Command of the Troops at Sattara, from the date of the departure of the former Officer to the Presidency on sick certificate, and Assistant Surgeon Frith to act as Staff Surgeon, during the absence of Surgeon Bird on duty, is confirmed.

Bombay Castle, 17*th November*, 1831.

No. 435 of 1831.—The Right Hon'ble the Earl of Clare Governor of the Presidency of Bombay and the Territories subordinate thereto, being about to proceed on a Tour to Guzerat and Ajmeer is pleased to declare in Council, that, during his absence from the Seat of Government, he will exercise all the powers which are vested in him by Law, when in Council at the Presidency.

The Administration at the Presidency will in the Governor's absence be conducted by the remaining Members of Government, and all Resolutions passed in the name of the Governor in Council.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS,
Chief Secretary.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Territorial Department.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 10*th November*, 1831.

Mr. Pringle, Sub-Collector of Sholapore.

Mr. Andrews, First Assistant to the Principal Collector of Ahmednuggur for the detached Station of Nassick.

Mr. Langford, Supernumerary First Assistant to the Principal Collector in the Concan.

Mr. Kirkland, Acting First Assistant to the Principal Collector of Surat.

Mr. Richard G. Chambers, Second Assistant to the Principal Collector of Surat.

Mr. Barnett, Acting Second Assistant to the Principal Collector of Ahmedabad.

Bombay Castle, 15*th November*, 1831.

Mr. G. A. E. Campbell, Third Assistant to the Collector in Candeish.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10*th November*, 1831.

Mr. J. A Shaw, to be Assistant Judge and Session Judge of the Concan, for the detached Station of Rutnagherry.

Bombay Castle, 16*th November* 1831.

Mr. J. W. Muspratt to be Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Ahmednugger, on the departure of Mr. Chamier for Europe.

Mr. G. Grant, to be Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Poona, during the absence of Mr. LeGeyt on leave.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 16*th November*, 1831.

Mr. Thomas Williamson, to be Secretary in Attendance on the Right Hon'ble the Governor, during his Lordship's Tour to Guzerat and Ajmeer.

Mr. Robert C. Money, Acting Persian Secretary to Government, to accompany the Right Hon'ble the Governor on his Tour.

Mr. J. M. G. Robertson, Acting Deputy Persian Secretary to Government, to act for Mr. Money during his absence.

HIGH WATER TABLE,—19TH NOV. 1831.

Saturday	11	36
Sunday	0	10
Monday	0	21
Tuesday	0	57
Wednesday	1	38
Thursday	2	23
Friday	3	18

EXCHANGE.

On London at 6 month's sight at 1 | 9
Calcutta 30 days 107 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca. Rs.
Madras 30 days 101 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras do.
Remittable Loan 145 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca do.
Five per Cent Loan of 1822 | 23 according to the period of discharge 107 at 115.
Do. of 1825 | 26 } 110 at 111 } Ditto.
Do. of 1829 | 30 }

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessel's Name.	To what Port.	Date of intended Departure.	Touching where.
Lord Amherst.	London.	25th Ditto	St. Helena.
Dorothy	Live pool.	15th Dec	St. Helena.
Golconda	London.	End of Do.	St. Helena.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Ensign B Phillips, European Regt. from Poonah.
Lieut. Thos. Probyn, 17th Regt. N. I. from Do
Major Chas. Ovans, E. Regt. Candeish.
Capt. W. Miller, Artillery from Ahmednugger.
Assistant Surgeon J. Jackson, H. M. 6th Regt. from Ceylon.
Captain Woodhouse, 6th Regt. N. I. from Poonah.
Ensign T. L. Brett, 31st M. Light Infantry from Neilgherry Hills.
Ensign Rudd, 25th Regt. N. I from Poonah.
Lieut. D. C. Graham, Adjutant Bheel Corps from Neilgherry Hills.
Lieut. and Adjutant Hewitt, Nizam's Service from Decan.
Assistant Surgeon W. B. C. Graham, Artillery from Ahmednuggur.
Lieut. and Adjutant M. F. Willoughby 2d Batt. Artillery from Nelgherry Hills.
2d Lieut. H. Brabazon, Artillery from Deccan.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. W. Trevelyan, 2d Lt. Cav. to Deesa.
Capt. W. Smee, 5th N. I. to Dharwar.
Lieut. St. John E. Regt to Deesa.
Capt. J. Jopp D. Survey Genl. to Deccan.
Ensign McKay, 3d Regt. N. I. to Belgaum.
Colonel, Ballantine, to Ahmedabad.
Ensign James Bird, to Sattarah.
Captain A. Woodburn, D. A. G. to Cannanore.
Assistant Surg. J. Scott, to Guzerat.
Lieutenant H. M. Eastwick, 12th N. I. to Tankaira Bunder.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DEATHS.

At Ootacamund on Sunday the 30th October, Hildebrand Gordon Oakes, of the Civil Service, and Second Son of the late Sir Henry Oakes Bart. He had long been suffering from indisposition which had tended greatly to debilitate him, and led him to proceed to the Hills in search of health, but a severe attack of Dysentery being there accidentally superaded to his other complaints, tho' ultimately subddued, left him so weak and exhausted that nature was worn out, and he expired tranquilly in the arms of his afflicted wife about noon of the above mentioned day. Of quiet and retired habits ; he was a warm and affectionate Husband, and a kind and sincere friend, and by those to whom his good qualities were known, his loss will be deeply felt.

At Baroda on the 9th Instant, Mr. William Carberry, Conductor in the Ordnance Store Department, aged 43 years, sincerely beloved and lamented by all who knew him.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVAL.

Nov. 17th The Hon'ble Company's Sloop of War, Amherst, G. B. Brucks. Esq. from Muscat and Persian Gulph 3rd Nov.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 13th The Hon'ble Company's Schooner Royal Tiger, Lieut. William Igglesdon, in charge, to the Red Sea.

Do. Persian Ship Futtay Eslam Hajee Ebrahim Keeleel Naiquedah to Suez.

15th The Government Yacht Telica, W. H. St. Amour, in charge to Goa.

16th Ship Royal George, William Wilson Master, to Liverpool.

Passengers.—Captain Taylor, H. M. 20th Regt. Dr. Knox. ditto, Lieut. Horn, ditto, Mr. Walch, ditto, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, and two Children.

17th The Hon'ble Company's Steamer Hugh, Lindsay, H. Wilson, Esq. Commander, to Cambay.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Lord Amherst, Lonach, and Dorothy.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Byramgore, Golconda, and Hormasjee Bomanjee.

HON. COMPANY'S *Receiving Ship*.—Hastings.

Do. Do. *Brig of War*.—Tigris.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We must beg to decline publishing the verses signed W.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1831.

By the arrival of the *Sophia* at Madras, we have obtained London papers up to the 24th of June, being three days later than those previously received. The Times of the 22d contains his Majesty's speech, which will be found extracted below ; the contents however, have been anticipated by means of the overland intelligence which we communicated some weeks since. The speech itself we see is characterized in the papers from home, as a "well written document unassailable by criticism," and perhaps the strongest circumstance in its favor is, that it escaped the attacks of the Opposition in both Houses of Parliament, who by their subsequent proceedings, evidently shewed themselves extremely sensitive upon the principal subject to which it relates. It was succeeded by a long debate both in the House of Lords and Commons, of an animated and even angry nature, but not sufficiently important for extraction.

The Reform Bill was to be brought forward by Lord John Russell on the 24th of June.

The news from the Continent is not important. The affairs of Belgium were again attracting some attention, in consequence of the intrigues of the republican party in France and the undecided nature of the boundary question, but as the congress of London were making every effort to settle the latter, strong hopes were entertained of a speedy termination to the negociations, and of the acceptance of the crown by Prince Leopold.

We understand the Ship *Huron* from this Port for Liverpool, arrived at St. Helena on the 9th July, and sailed again the same day. The *Clyde*, on the 12th, and sailed the 12th. The *Bolton*, on the 11th, and sailed on the 18th. [illegible] of August. The Cleveland on the 3rd of August, and sailed on the 9th, and the *Robert* on the 12th, and sailed on the 13th of the same month.

Private letters have just been received from Madras, stating, that the ship *Copernicus* which arrived there on the 5th inst. left the Cape on the 16th of September, and that whilst there, the *Orient* came in from England, the 12th of July. The Reform Bill passed the house of Commons on the second reading by a majority of 136, and Prince Leopold had finally accepted the Crown of Belgium.

The Anniversary Meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, was held in its room at Bombay, on Saturday the 12th November 1831.

PRESENT.

J. Romer, Esq. President.
J. Wedderburn, Esq.
Lieut. Col. Kennedy.
J. Farish, Esq.
Reverend T. Carr. } Vice Presidents.

B. Noton, Esq.	J. L. Phillips, Esq.
J. A. Maxwell, M. D.	W. R. Morris, Esq.
J. Howison, Esq.	J. Walker, M. D.
J. Bird, Esq.	D. McLeod, Esq.
Captain Griffiths.	D. C. Bell, Esq.
Major Dunsterville.	W. E. Frere, Esq.

R. C. Money Esq: Secretary

The usual business having been transacted, the President addressed the Meeting as follows.

GENTLEMEN,

My approaching departure from this Country induces me to avail myself of the present opportunity to replace in your hands the office with which I was honored.

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But before proceeding to do so, I would advert, very briefly, to the state of our Institution during the short period, it has been my good fortune to preside over it.

Little, I have the satisfaction to observe, in the course of its successful progress and in consequence of its admirably constituted and well executed management, has occurred, in which my particular services were required—they are, therefore, to be measured more by the will than the deed—but the continued prosperity of this Society will never cease to be an object of my warmest wishes.

It is, I believe, a privilege conceded to your President to submit for your sanction the name of the person he would propose for his successor.

In following this course, among the members of our Institution, distinguished by exertions to promote its interests, by connexion with the Society, long and honorable, and by literary attainments that may claim its just distinctions, I have found no one more eminent than the Gentleman whose selection I persuade myself will meet your hearty concurrence—I beg to propose Colonel Kennedy for our President.

Lieutenant Col. Kennedy then rose and spoke as follows.

MR. PRESIDENT,

It would be in vain for me to attempt expressing how highly flattered I am by the honor now conferred on me; and it would eqally perhaps have the appearance of affectation if I declined this honor on the plea of not possessing the literary qualifications requisite for the situation of President. But I do not hold that influential rank in Society which the President ought to hold, in order to enable him to promote the success of this institution. My retired and secluded habits, also, render me the very last person who should be chosen to fill the chair. I must, therefore, beg leave to decline the distinguished honor now presented to me, and to request that the meeting would reconsider its resolution and elect some person better qualified than myself for the situation of President.

This *nolo episcopari* on the part of Lieut. Col. Kennedy, not being admitted by the meeting, the following Gentlemen were chosen office Bearers and Members of the Committee of management for the ensuing year. The Patron and vice-Patrons not being subject to annual election remaining the same as formerly,

PATRON.

The Right Honorable the Earl of Clare.

VICE PATRONS.

J. Romer, Esq. J. Sutherland, Esq.
W. Newnham, Esq. Hon'ble Sir J. W. Audry Kt.

PRESIDENT.

Lieut. Col. V. Kennedy,

VICE PRESIDENTS.

. Wedderburn, Esq. Reverend T. Carr,
. Farish, Esq. J. Howison, Esq.

SECRETARY.

R. C Money, Esq.

ACTING SECRETARY.

J. Howison, Esq.

TREASURER.

Messrs. Forbes and Co.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

The President and vice-Presidents.

B. Nolan, Esq. J. L Phillipps, Esq.
C, Norris, Esq. J. Walker, M. D.
H. P. Hadow, Esq. D. C. Bell, Esq.
J. McAdam, Esq. Lieut. G. Pope,
J. Mill, Esq. Secretary, R. C. Money, Esq.
J. Vaupell, Esq.

Lieutenant Colonel Kennedy then addressed the meeting to the following effect;

MR. PRESIDENT.

I now rise to communicate to the Meeting the earnest wish of the Noble Patron of this Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society that it should adopt some means for forming a connexion with the Oriental Translation Committee in London, the Chairman and Vice-chairman of which have addressed the following letter to his Lordship.

Royal Asiatic Society's house Grafton-street
London, March the 5th, 1831.

MY LORD,

We take the liberty of addressing your Lordship as Governor of Bombay to request you to propose the formation of an *Oriental Translation Committee* at that Presidency in connexion with the Oriental *Translation Fund*, that is established in London of which institution we request permission to nominate your Lordship a Vice-Patron.

The three annual reports of the Oriental Translation Fund that accompany, this letter so fully develope its nature and objects as to render it unnecesasry for us to occupy your Lordship's valuable time by enumerating them. We therefore limit ourselves to soliciting your Lordship's particular attention to the letter addressed to the Governor General of India that is printed in the first Report.

We have also the honor of transmitting to your Lordship the highly gratifying Report of the proceedings of the Committee which was established by the Right Honorable S. R. Lushington, at Madras, and which has greatly distinguished itself by its successful labors.

Should a Committee be established under your Lordship's auspices, we confidently rely on its being most zealously supported by the Bombay Literary Society, which takes so much interest in, and has so successfully promoted the cultivation of Oriental literature.

Before concluding we venture to express our conviction that the zeal and talents of the officers under your Lordship's superintendence, connected with the favorable situation of Bombay, in relation to Abyssinia, Arabia, Persia, and Western India—warrant our anticipating that the Bombay Branch Committee, should your Lordship gratify and oblige us by its establishment, would very greatly contribute to the furthering the views of the *Oriental Translation Committee*, and thereby opening a knowledge of the Eastern word to the European public.

We have the honor to be,
My Lord,
With great respect your Lordship's
very obedient servants,
GORE OUSELEY, Chairman.
ALEXR. JOHNSTON,
G. FITZ CLARENCE,
C. W. WILLIAM WYNN.

I believe, however, that I am the only Subscriber to the *Oriental Translation Fund* under this Presidency, and it would seem, therefore, that no other course for effecting a co-operation in the important labors of the *Committee of that Fund* can be pursued, than by forming for that purpose a corresponding Committee composed of members of this Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. The object for which the *Oriental Translation Fund* has been instituted will be best explained by my reading the following rules contained in its Regulations.

2d. The object of the Committee is to publish, free of expence to the authors, Translations of the whole or parts of works in the Oriental languages accompanied generally by the original texts, and such illustrations as may be considered necessary. These Translations are to be generally printed in English, but in peculiar cases may be printed in Latin, or French.

6th. For the purpose of directing the attention of Scholars to the literature of the East, and encouraging translations, the Committee is empowered to give annually, for such works as it may consider deserving of distinction, four rewards in money, in sums of from £ 50 to £ 100 each, and four Gold medals of the value of fifteen guineas each, inscribed with the names of the individuals to whom they are presented. Any member of the Committee who sends a work for approval, whether to obtain a reward or medal, or merely to have it printed at the expence of the Oriental Translation Fund, is to cease to act on the Committee until the adoption or rejection of his work is decided on.

8th. Every individual or institution Subscribing ten guineas or upwards annually to the Oriental Translation Fund, will be entitled to one fine paper copy of every work translated and printed by the Committee, with the name of the individual or institution subscribing, printed on the back of the title page.

Individuals or institutions subscribing five guineas annually, will be entitled to any of the works published by the Committee, to the amount of their subscriptions at half the price paid for them by non-Subscribers.

An opportunity is thus afforded to such persons as are engaged in the cultivation of Oriental literature of publishing the translation of many an interesting and valuable work, not only free from all expence but also under the auspices of an institution, composed of some of the most eminent Oriental Scholars, and with the encouraging prospect of attaining literary distinction. It cannot, therefore, be doubted that such an opportunity, the want of which has long been in this country a subject of just regret, will be eagerly embraced by the numerous persons under this Presidency, who are so well qualified by their abilities and acquirements to contribute in promoting the success of the *Oriental Translation Fund*. But I must beg leave to remind the meeting that the effectual attainment of the objects, contemplated on the institution of that Fund, must necessarily be attended with great and continued expence, and to express a hope that it will receive not only literary, but also pecuniary co-operation from all persons under this Presidency who take an interest in cultivating, or promoting literary pursuits.

I beg leave, therefore, to propose that a Committee of this Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society be formed for the purpose to which I have just adverted in so inadequate a manner.

This proposition having been seconded by the Secretary (Mr. R. C. Money) it was unanimously resolved that a Committee should be formed for the purpose just mentioned, to be denominated the "*Oriental Translation Committee of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society*," and that it should be composed of the following Gentlemen.

PRESIDENT.

Lieut. Col. V. Kennedy,

MEMBERS.

W. H. Wathen, Esq. Capt. S. Hennell,
Major R. Taylor, J. Bird, Esq.
R. C. Money, Esq. J. McLennan, M. D.
Capt. G. R. Jervis, Rev. J. Wilson.

SECRETARY.

Lieut. G. Pope.

NAVTIVE SECRETARY.

Bal Gungadher Shastre.

Lieut. Colonel Kennedy then said, that it being evident that but few rules could be requisite for the guidance of the Committee now formed, he had taken the liberty of preparing a draft of such as appeared to him to be necessary, which he begged leave to submit to the meeting.

This draft having been accordingly read and discussed, it was unanimously resolved, on the motion of the Reverend T. Carr, seconded by J. Bird Esq. that the following rules for the guidance of the Oriental Translation Committee be adopted.

RULES OF THE ORIENTAL TRANSLATION COMMITTEE OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

1st. The Committee shall form a constituent part of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, and shall be subject to the same rules with respect to the annual election of its members, the Regulation of its Funds and all other points that are not connected with the special duties entrusted to it.

2d. Should any considerable number of Gentlemen, not members of the Society, become subscribers to the *Oriental Translation Fund* occasional meetings composed of such subscribers and the members of the Committee shall take place for the purpose of discussing and arranging the best means of promoting the success of its labors; and such subscribers shall at all times be made acquainted with the proceedings of the Committee on application to either the President or the Secretary.

3d. It shall be the duty of the Committee to do all in its power to procure Translations from the Oriental languages into English, French, or Latin.

4th. The selection of all Translations presented either to the Society or to the Committee for transmission to the *Oriental Translation Committee* in London shall rest with the Committee. But should any translation be rejected, it shall on application be returned to the writer and he shall be at liberty to transmit it, if he thinks proper, direct to the Secretary to the Oriental Translation Committee.

5th. Should any of the translations thus presented be of convenient length, and of sufficient general interest to admit of its being read at a meeting of the Society, the Committee shall transmit it for that purpose to the Secretary.

6th. The Committee is empowered to add to its number any member of the Society distinguished for his acquaintance with any of the Oriental languages who may become a permanent resident at Bombay; or any Gentleman at out stations so qualified who may hereafter become a member of the Society.

The Secretary now rose, and, after a few appropriate words, proposed that the thanks of the Society be presented to the President on his resignation of the chair for the great attention he has paid to every point connected with its interest, which has been in any way brought to his notice during the period that he had presided over the Society.

This Resolution was unanimously adopted.

The meeting then adjourned.

MADRAS.

The Ceylon Gazette Extraordinary of the 26th Ultimo reached us yesterday from which we extract the following article of Local intelligence.

"About three o'clock on Sunday afternoon the Ship *Morley*, Captain Douglas anchored in the Roads—having on board the Right Honorable Sir Robert John Wilmot Horton, Lady Wilmot Horton, Family, and Suite.

His Excellency landed at 5 o'clock under a salute of 19 guns, and was received on the Beach by the Honorable the Lieut. Governor, the Puisne Justice of the Supreme Court, the Members of His Majesty's Council, the Archdeacon, the Civil Servants of the Crown, the General Staff of the Army, &c. &c., and thence proceeded through a line formed by the Troops in Garrison to the King's House.

The Members of Council having then assembled, His Excellency produced His Majesty's Commission under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom appointing him Governor and Commander in Chief of these Settlements: as a so a Commission under the Great Seal of the High Court of Admiralty appointing His Excellency to be Vice Admiral of the said Settlements.

His Excellency attended by the Lieut. Governor and other Officers of Government abovementioned afterwards proceeded to the Esplanade, where the Troops of the Garrison being assembled, the Commission was publicly read by the Deputy Secretary to Government, with the usual ceremonies,

On the following day His Excellency in presence of the Members of Council took the usual Oaths, and his seat at the Board as Governor and Commander in Chief."

EUROPE.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS, TUESDAY, JUNE 21

This was the day appointed for the opening of Parliament by His Majesty in person, and, as might naturally be expected, public curiosity was greatly excited on the occasion.

By 12 o'clock every house between the King's Palace and the House of Lords was thronged with fashionably dressed company, chiefly ladies. A strong body of the new police was stationed on the line of road through which the King was to pass; detachments of the Life Guards and Oxford Blues were stationed in the Palace-yard, St. James's, also opposite the Royal entrance to the House of Lords, and various parties of troops paraded the road.

Shortly before 1 o'clock several members of the Royal Family passed through the Park towards the House of Lords. By 1 o'clock the line of road between the Palace and the House of Parliament was flanked on either side by a multitude much larger than we ever saw assembled on any similar occasion. At about 20 minutes to 2 o'clock His Majesty entered his state carriage, drawn by eight cream-coloured horses, in the Palace-yard, and, accompanied by his suite in five other carriages, drawn by six horses each, proceeded, amidst the warm and enthusiastic acclamations of the people round by the Stable-yard, St. James's park, and Whitehall, to the House of Lords. His Majesty looked remarkably well, and seemed highly pleased at the manner in which he was received. Very few horse soldiers appeared in His Majesty's escort, and those only at some distance from the Royal carriage.

It is almost impossible to convey an accurate notion of the enthusiasm which His Majesty's presence excited in his progress to and from the Palace-yard. The people seemed to be intoxicated with joy, and gave utterance to their feelings in loud and repeated shouts. The enthusiasm of the populace extended itself even to the well-dressed crowd assembled to witness the passing of His Majesty through the Painted Chamber and the lobbies which lead to the body of the House of Lords. Loud huzzas and clapping of hands greeted the King as he proceeded through these chambers,—a thing, we believe, quite unusual.

His Majesty having arrived at the House of Lords, he proceeded to the Robing-room, and from thence to the Throne, attended by all the Great Officers of State, the Peers (in their robes) and Peeresses, of whom a great number were present, receiving His Majesty standing. His Majesty then commanded the Usher of the Black Rod to summon the House of Commons to the bar of the Lords; and in a few minutes the Speaker attended, accompanied by a very great number of members.

His Majesty then delivered the following speech in a clear aud distinct tone, but coughed once or twice before he concluded.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen.*

"I have availed myself of the earliest opportunity of resorting to your advice and assistance after the dissolution of the late Parliament.

"Having had recourse to that measure for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of my people on the expediency of a reform in the representation, I have now to recommend that important question to your earliest and most attentive consideration, confident that in any measures which you may prepare for its adjustment, you will carefully adhere to the acknowledged principles of the constitution, by which the prerogatives of the Crown, the authority of both Houses of Parliament, and the rights of the people are equally secured.

"The assurances of a friendly disposition which I continue to receive from all foreign Powers, encourage the hope that, notwithstanding the civil commotions which have disturbed some parts of Europe, and the contest now existing, in Poland, the general peace will be maintained.

"To the preservation of this blessing my most anxious care will be constantly directed.

"The discussions which have taken place on the affairs of Belgium have not yet been brought to a conclusion; but the most complete agreement continues to subsist between the Powers whose plenipotentiaries have been engaged in the conferences of London. The principle on which those conferences have been conducted has been that of not interfering with the right of the people of Belgium to regulate their internal affairs, and to establish their government according to their own views of what may be most conducive to their future welfare and independence, under the sole condition, sanctioned by the practice of nations, and founded on the principles of public law, that in the exercise of that undoubted right the security of neighbouring states should not be endangered.

"A series of injuries and insults, for which, notwithstanding repeated remonstrances, all reparation was withheld, compelled me at last to order a squadron of my fleet to appear before Lisbon, with a peremptory demand of satisfaction. A prompt compliance with that demand prevented the necessity of further measures; but I have to regret that I have not yet been enabled to re-establish my diplomatic relations with the Portuguese Government.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"I have ordered estimates of the expense of the current year to be laid before you, and I rely with confidence on pour loyalty and zeal to make adequate provision for the public service, as well as for the farther application of the sums granted by the last Parliament; always keeping in view the necessity of a wise and wholesome economy in every branch of the public expenditure.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"It gives me great satisfaction to state to you, that the large reduction of taxes which took place in the last and in the present year, with a view to the relief of the labouring classes of the community, has not been attended with a proportionate diminution of the public income. I trust that such additional means as may be required to supply a part of the deficiency occasioned by these reductions may be found, without any material abridgment of the comforts of my people.

"To assist the industry, to improve the resources, and to maintain the credit of the country on sound principles, and on a safe and lusting foundation, will be at all times the object of my solicitude, in the promotion of which I look with confidence to your zealous co-operation.

"It is with deep concern that I have to announce to you the continued progress of a formidable disease, to which my attention had been early directed, in the eastern parts of Europe. Information having been more recently received that it had extended its ravages to ports in the Baltic, from whence there is a great commercial intercourse with my dominions, I have directed that all the precautions should be taken which experience has recommended as most effectual for guarding against the introduction of so dangerous a malady into this country.

"Great distress has unhappily prevailed in some districts, and more particularly in a part of the western counties of Ireland, to relieve which, in the most pressing cases, I have not hesitated to authorize the application of such means as were immediately available for that purpose. But assistance of this nature is necessarily limited in its amount, and can only be temporary in its effect. The possibility, there-

ore, of introducing any measures which, by assisting the improvement of the natural resources of the country, may tend to prevent the recurrence of such evils, must be a subject of the most anxious interest to me, and to you of the most grave and cautious consideration.

"Local disturbances, unconnected with any political causes, have taken place both in this part of the United Kingdom and in Ireland. In the county of Clare, and in the adjoining parts of Roscommon and Galway, a system of violence and outrage had for some time been carried on to an alarming extent, for the repression of which the constitutional authority of the law has been vigorously and successfully exerted. By these means, the necessity of enacting new laws to strengthen the Executive Government with further powers will, I trust, be prevented.

"To avert such a necessity, has been, and ever will be, my most earnest desire; but if it should unfortunately arise, I do not doubt your firm resolution to maintain the peace and order of society, by the adoption of such measures as may be required for their more effectual protection."

The house then separated, and met again at 5 o'clock.

THE TIMES.—FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1831.

The proceedings in the House of Lords last night, though they were of a desultory character,—though they appeared, as Lord Brougham said, more like a conversation round a fire-side than the solemn deliberation of a branch of the Legislature, and occupied scarcely an hour in duration,---were more interesting and instructive than many regular and lengthened debates. The observations of their Lordships related chiefly to three topics:---1st, The attack on Lord Plunket, in the House of Commons, on Tuesday night; 2dly, The operation of the Beer Act; and, 3dly, The announced or intended projects for the relief of existing distress among agricultural labourers---for the removal of an alleged superabundance of population, and the means of preventing the recurrence of the supposed evil.

The vindication of Lord Plunket was introduced by himself in a manner which evinced the strongest indignation against the slanderer, and created the most perfect conviction of the falsehood of the charge. An hon. baronet (Sir Robert Bateson) was *reported* in all the newspapers to have accused the Lord Chancellor of Ireland of having, at the late general election, not only interfered with the rights of the voters by advice or intimation, but of trafficking in the grossest corruption---offering to barter judicial appointments and clerical patronage for electioneering influence, and promising to exalt to the bench, or to promote in the church, men whose only qualifications were the venality of their friends or patrons. The noble Lord, in giving the lie to those assertions, could not, *of course*, consider them as the falsehoods of a Member of Parliament, but spoke of them as the fabrications of the newspapers. A noble Marquis, forgetful of this necessary distinction, seemed seriously to think it possible that the Lord Chancellor, of Ireland could accuse an Irish Baronet of uttering falsehoods, and began to offer explanations which he had received from the member supposed to be the calumniator. The noble Lord upon the woolsack interposed, and put the noble Marquis right by stating, "that if any Member in the House of Commons uttered in his place any thing relative to a Peer,---no matter how gross, base, and groundless it might be,---the house could take no notice of it---they could neither convict nor acquit him; but if any person published out of doors reflections on the character of a Peer which had been uttered by a Member of the House of Commons, he might be called to account by their Lordships." The distinction thus pointed out was admitted, with a slight, but necessary, correction by Lord Ellenborough—that no editor of a newspaper could be questioned by their Lordships, for publishing reflections on acts of a Peer, "unless the acts were performed in the House of Lords." Thus then the matter stands at present. All the newspapers of London have it would appear entered into a conspiracy to libel the Lord Chancellor of Ireland—to publish concerning him charges "foul," "false," and "scandalous," "gross," "base," and "groundless. This band of conspirators against the character and reputation of Lord Plunket, have the affrontery, to place their fabrications under the name of an honourable member of the other House--to make them appear to be a part of the solemn proceedings of the Legislature---and to pass them off as a kind of impeachment in the history of the country. Truly, these are grave charges against the newspapers, and to follow the rule in such cases "made and provided," we might all have expected to have been called to the bar and sent to Newgate; but from that fate we rejoice to be relieved by the distinction so opportunely introduced, that the plot which was formed against the noble lord's character, related to something alleged to be done in Ireland, and not in his place in the House of Lords. That however, does not rescue us from the charge of libel, which may be brought before a competent tribunal; and as most likely every journal in Great Britain and Ireland will be in the same predicament with the original culprits, the Courts will have work enough for some time to punish a tissue of calumnies purporting to be a report of what passed in a debate in the House of Commons.

The Lord Chancellor hinted at some general and comprehensive project which was the result of his long studies since 1817,---which he had lately submitted to his colleagues in office,—which had received their approbation, and which he would as a member of the Cabinet introduce in the present session or the next. With neither the details nor the principle of this most important plan did his Lordship make the House acquainted. He evidently, however takes for granted the fact of redundancy, and looks upon emigration as one of the means of relieving the country from its plethoric habit. Now, notwithstanding all the examinations which have taken place before the committees on emigration,- -notwithstanding all the depositions of all the witnesses heard before agricultural and Irish commissions, we think that the principle of asuper abundant population is still very disputable. I it is meant to say, that wherever you find an idle people,---a people without the means of employment *on the existing system*, there is a surplus population, then we might declare that Spain and Portugal have a redundant population,---then the Lazzaroni of Naples are a redundant population,---then all the poor who were fed at the doors of monasteries in Catholic countries are a redundant population,---though their countries could respectively maintain, in comfort and affluence, double, triple, or quadruple the number of inhabitants which cover their soil with the evidences of its want and wretchedness.

Connected with this subject, we call attention to the announcement of a motion for a repeal of the corn laws by Lord Milton. By stimulating industry and allowing an exchange of its fruits among different nations, this measure would produce a more beneficial effect than all the other proposed specifics for our agricultural distress. Even Poland had a redundant population when our corn law prevented us from enjoying her produce, and paying for it with our manufactures.

An article in the last number of the *Edinburgh Review*, on the subject of the Reform Bill, with all its concomitant circumstances of the dissolution, general election, and future fate of the bill, has attracted much attention. It is founded on a small pamphlet, of apparently great merit, entitled "Friendly Advice, most respectfully submitted to the Peers, on the Reform Bill." The review opens with a minute account of the proceedings of the two parties in Parliament, the Ministry and the Opposition, previous to the dissolution, through which proceedings, marked certainly on the part of the latter by infatuation and obstinacy, the dissolution was rendered necessary. This part of the review is not favourable to Sir Robert Peel personally, or his immediate friends, but it comprises so accurate a summary of the surface of all that took place connected with the dissolution, that we are inclined to present it.

"A few unprincipled men may have known better than they rumoured abroad, the state of the facts. But we are inclined to think that, on one subject at least, the bulk of the Lords and Commons who used such language were the dupes of some artful individuals. Our reason is this: they were of course much averse to a dissolution, because they foresaw its inevitable consequences must be fatal to themselves and highly beneficial to the Ministers. Yet by holding the language, and pursuing the course, they did, a dissolution was rendered inevitable, unless a resolution not to dissolve had been taken by the King. Now such a resolution could only spring from lukewarm feelings toward the bill; and, accordingly, we believe, many supposed His Majesty to be determined against dissolving, who yet thought him on the whole friendly to the measure. These had not the temerity to say, or the indecency to suppose, that he was hostile, but only that he was not zealously friendly to the reform. They calculated that he would support it, and support his servants in every thing but that which alone could secure them success; they reckoned upon his refusing to dissolve a Parliament which had only sat a few months.

"Never were hapless politicians so caught in their own snare. They went on from one violent act to another, heedless of all the warnings that were given, and disregarding every argument of probability which each succeeding day afforded to demonstrate the good faith of the Monarch and the firmness of his Ministers. They were resolved to be deceived; and deceived they were. Upon their false information, or upon surmises which hardly deserved the name, they acted; and they consummated the ruin of their hopes. First came their bitter opposition to the introduction of the bill; but this they rather showed by much speaking than by venturing to divide. They debated it at endless length, with varying fortunes, in the Commons: in the Lords, they made up their minds to a discussion, but lost heart as soon as it had begun, and would fain have retreated from the conflict, The Ministers prevented this, and gave them such such a debate as insured an unexampled discomfiture. Then came the second reading; but before it, the remarkable division upon the timber duties, in which all the enemies of reform joined, for the purpose of defeating a measure which some of their own leaders had themselves introduced when in power. There is certainly no instance like this in the history of faction in modern times. We must go back to the days when principle counted for nothing in party proceedings; and when men took up or laid down their opinions exactly as it suited their purpose, in conducting the great contest for places, under the thin disguise of debating the affairs of the nation. A conduct, for some generations unknown among English statesmen, was now resorted to by the opposition, in order to injure the reform bill. The behaviour of Sir Robert Peel, and Mr. Herries, upon this remarkable occasion, will not soon be forgotten; or will they who revert to it fail to mark the humbling contrast afforded to the proceedings of the leaders, by one or two men who had filled inferior offices under them, and who felt compelled, with all their hatred of the reform bill, to vouch their possession of something like consistency and public principle, by at least adhering to their own measures of commercial policy, though these were proposed by a reforming administration. There is another passage in recent political history which will also be recollected as offering to the calm observer a contrast yet more remarkable and more humiliating to the Peers and Commons. When they, after years of bitter hostility to the Catholic question, brought it forward rather than relinquish their power (this motive their recent conduct entitles every candid inquirer to fix them with), who supported them among the foremost?—the original proposers and firm friends of emancipation, to be sure. They could do no otherwise: as men of common honesty they could do nothing else. But neither honesty nor consistency required them to agree with the Government of that day, in admiring the weak and effeminate spite of one man, who, from personal hatred of one other man, encumbered the relief bill with a provision levelled at Mr. O'Connell alone, and exposed the peace of Ireland to be destroyed, in order to gratify a fit of unaccountable and silly spleen. Yet, when the Opposition, we mean the Whigs, saw that the Ministers were deficient in firmness to grapple with those personal feelings, and were resolved to yield them a slavish obedience, rather than lose the great measure of religious liberty, they waved all objections, and joined in supporting the bill, which but for their self-denying patriotism, was now lost and with it the ministry dissolved.

"Again, when the disfranchisement of the 40*s*. freeholders afforded those patriotic men another opportunity of opposing and of unseating the ministers, without the slightest breach of their own consistency, the abandonment of a single pledge, or dereliction of one principle they had ever professed, they only looked to the success of the great measure of Catholic relief and gave their adversaries a cordial support, at the risk of their own popularity, and with the certain result of keeping their opponents in power. This it was that made the Duke of Wellington praise their conduct as 'chivalrous.' We call it not so; but we say it was the course which public honesty and patriotism pointed out. We further say that it was not the course pursued in 1831, by those who must have joined their noble colleague in the panegyric of 1829. We go on and add, that if in all the senate—ay, and in all the country—there was one man more than all the rest owed a debt of gratitude personally to the generous forbearance of the Whig Opposition in 1829, that man was Sir Robert Peel; but we can go still further and subjoin, that he took the opportunity of the timber question in 1831, not to repay even any small instalment of that debt. It remains unsatisfied: It was required with hostility in circumstances that rendered the repayment not only easy but agreeable, and made the contrast we allude to prodigious in the eyes of all men. They who had hoped better things of him are certainly now disappointed; and there is no doubt of his having also failed in securing, even by such conduct, his object of a reconcilement with the party whom he lost for ever in 1829."

This prediction may not, perhaps, be verified; at least the desertion of one noble lord to the old Tory standard may throw some doubt upon it.

The following account of the general election from the pamphlet is spirited and accurate:—

"The general election, just over, one should think, might convince any reflecting mind how universal this feeling is. The mere numerical returns are sufficient for the argument. But the kind of places which have chosen men pledged to the bill, and the kind of men who have so been chosen, cast a light equally strong upon the same matter. For all England there are 82 county members. These if any, are supposed to be chosen by the landed interest—the aristocracy. In the country elections, if any where, is the influence of the House of Lords felt. At any rate, those lords whom we address as enemies to reform cannot deny this; for their argument is that the influence with they enjoy under the present system will be taken away by the change, and surely they can never mean to rest their power in the House of Commons upon the rotten boroughs, and admit that they have nothing to do in county elections. Well, how many country gentlemen, enemies of the bill, have been returned to resist it, by the landed interest, under the law of elections as it now stands, and as those lords are supposed to wish it may always continue? Exactly six, or about an eleventh of the whole county representation! What counties return these six? Not Yorkshire—not Lancashire—not Lincolnshire—not Chester—nor Devon—nor Somerset—nor Kent—nor Essex—nor Norfolk—nor Leicestershire—nor Oxfordshire—nor Cumberland; no, but the close-borough counties of Westmoreland—Monmouth—Bucks (where supposed friends to reform proved more friends to their family interest)—Huntingdonshire, where one reformer greatly headed the poll, and a second might, with all ease, have accompanied him—and Salop, where a gentleman was returned friendly to all other liberal measures and therefore kindly retained, notwithstanding his unaccountable aberration upon the most important of all. In every one city or borough which has any thing like a popular election, both candidates, and in London all four, were returned in favour of the bill.

"The anti-reformers, following their principal leader, Sir Robert Peel's example, attempted to gain the freemen, and especially the non-residents, whom the bill certainly disfranchises. These poor but honest and spirited men indignantly turned away from the appeal to their interested feelings, and joined in declaring for the whole bill, and for those who would carry it through. See, again, the havoc which the prevailing sentiment has made among the strongest and most anciently-established family interests—all have been swept away before the universal tide of reform. The Duke of Newcastle goes to 'his own,' but 'his own knows him not;' and two reformers are returned for Newark, where one could not gain admittance a few months before, with all his zeal and all his talents; and in both Bassetlaw and the county of Notts at large, his Grace who returned two members last autumn, now returns no more. His parliamentary interest is reduced to four rotten borough seats, were no man save himself, interferes. The Duke of Beaufort's own brother and his eldest son, justly popular noblemen, and highly distinguished in the career of arms, are both flung out, because they stand against reform. The kinsman of Rutland loses both his country seats, and his relative loses both his also at Grantham.

"The Percy of Northumberland is signally overthorn by the Prime Minister's son, who, last autumn, had not ventured into the field; and above all, the lowther influence, against which Mr. Brougham had thrice stood, and thrice stood in vain, when all he desired was to wrest one seat from the 'great boroughmonger,' is now completely destroyed in all its strong holds. The Lowther member for Carlisle is defeated—Lord Lowther himself yet more signally beaten in Cumberland—and he who would not before listen to one liberal member for Westmoreland, is fain to accept one seat for his own son, in order to avoid the certain loss of both. These are the doings of the bill, and they are wonderful in our eyes.

"But look at the kind of men who professed—for they were compelled to profess—principles of reform. How happens it that one Mr. Peel, at Cambridge, professes a wish for a liberal allowance of reform, though not for the whole bill? How comes it to pass that another Mr. Peel, at Newcastle, even pledges himself to the bill? What made Master Dowdeswell, by inheritence as well as personally against all reform, give the same pledge at Tewkesbury? What induced Lord Lowther, in Cumberland, to avow himself a reformer, adding, 'better late then never;' while his proposer, a Mr. Stanley, said 'His noble friend was for a large and satisfactory kind of reform—such as the people were resolved to have.'

"The Parliament, chosen by the people in this way, is about to meet, and the bill is to be introduced forthwith, such as it was last session. It will assuredly be carried up to your lordships by very considerable, probably by very large, majorities. Any majority above 100 is plainly to be reckoned a large one, because it is formed after deducting all the influence of all the close boroughs. These boroughs may be good, or bad, or indifferent; they may be fit to keep if you will; they may even have the good qualities which make it necessary to retain them: but one quality they certainly have not—they do not represent any portion of the people—their representatives speak the sense of a few peers alone. Therefore, in estimating the popularity of any bill, and in deciding how far its general acceptance in the country ought to weigh with the House of Lords, you must of course deduct the votes of the rotten borough members, for those show only the opinions of some few among the lords themselves."

The crisis which might be brought on by the bill passing one house only is thus described in the *Review*:—

"Suppose the bill is carried by a very great majority in the Commons (and any thing above a hundred deserves that name, though we may safely reckon upon two), and that the Lords taking part with the nominees of rotton boroughs and their proprietors, reject it by a majority of 20 or 30. The houses are then at direct variance, and upon the most momentuous question that ever was discussed in either. No means are left for restoring an agreement between them; this is clear beyond all dispute; it is like the proposition in Euclid, which was derided of old as plain even to asses:—it is a proposition hardly to be doubted by the Cambridge clergy, who lately flocked to 'record their deliberate opinion,' and to show that they differed from all the rest of mankind. To them however, it may be that a demonstration of this proposition is still wanted, and we can easily supply it. Let the two houses differ; then let it be proposed to reconcile them by some changes. Either that change must be a new construction of the one or of the other. But the Lords' House cannot be constructed anew, except by many creations—a thing full of difficulty and risk, and which the lords themselves would hate worse than the bill. Therefore it must be effected by a new construction of the Commons. But this can only be done by a new dissolution. Therefore let the Parliament be dissolved for the third time in ten months. There will be another general election. But the electors are unchanged, or if changed, they are only the more steadily set upon the bill, and exasperated at the opposition of the Lords. All the present men favourable to it will be returned, and some who oppose it will be flung out. At Cambridge for example, the very persons whom we are now addressing, will not vote as they lately did; they will suffer Lord Palmerston and Mr. Cavendish to come in. So that the new House of Commons will differ from the Lords by a considerably greater majority than the present

one does. Therefore a dissolution will not do.

But there is no other way of changing the two houses. Therefore no means are left for restoring an agreement between them. Which was the thing to be demonstrated."

IRELAND.

THE NEWTOWNBARRY AFFAIR.

Mr. Richard Green is still busily engaged with the local Magistrates in the investigation of the melancholy occurrences at Newtownbarry; but no official account has yet reached the Castle, of the origin, progress, or ultimate result of the calastrophe. Upon all hands, the constabulary force stand clear of blame in the transaction, and there is reason to hope that the accounts which have appeared in some of the newspapers greatly exaggerate the number of lives actually sacrificed. We incline to think that the statement we published yesterday will be found tolerably accurate—namely, that thirteen persons were killed, and about twenty-three wounded, some of whom cannot survive—but it is impossible to speak with certainty, as the unhappy relatives carried off, from the scene of slaughter, many of the sufferers. We shall not imitate the example of some amongst our contemporaries, who have been indulging in elaborate commentary, in total ignorance of the facts. The public may rest assured that Lord Anglesey's Government will see justice done, no matter where the axe may fall.—*Dublin Times.*

Two placards, it is stated, were posted in the neighbourhood of Newtownbarry. The first it is said was posted on the cattle to be sold in Newtownbarry on Saturday, and was inscribed "selling for Tithe." The second is printed in the way that we give it. The introductory paragraph appears to be somewhat suspicious, and would almost induce us to believe that it came, not from the tithe-payers but from tithe-owners. If such a placard were posted, it could be the only cause for the yeomanry arming themselves, and attending in such numbers; it is extraordinary, if concocted by the people, that it should have had an opposite effect upon them, and urge them to go unarmed and defenceless among their enemies:—"Reform!—Church in Danger!!- The Government have sent circular letters to all the incumbents in Ireland, requiring them forthwith to furnish a correct account of their incomes, with a view, in order, in future, to pay them out of the Treasury. Inhabitants of the parish of St. Mary's, Newtownbarry, there will be an end to Church Plunder: your pot, blanket, and pig, will not hereafter be sold by Auction, to support in luxury, idleness, and ease, persons who endeavour to make it appear that it is essential to the peace and prosperity of the country, and to your eternal salvation, while the most of you are starving! Attend [illegible]ion of your neighbour's cattle, on [illegible] next, the 18th instant, seized for [illegible] the Reverend Alexander M'Clintock."

[illegible]lin Evening Post.

[illegible]wtownbarry has been the scene of an unfor[illegible]te affray, resulting from the lawless spirit [illegible]sed by the demagogues and agitators among [illegible] peasantry against tithes and every other des[illegible]iption of Church property. According to the best accounts which we have received, upwards of twenty of the peasantry have been killed, and a great number wounded, in a conflict with the yeomanry and the police. All our accounts concur in attributing to the latter force the greatest forbearance, while, in the true spirit of the Lord of Misrule, to whose evil doings this deplorable state of society is mainly attributable, much pains is taken to throw the odium of the melancholy occurrence upon the yeomanry. The instant the news reached town, Government resolved on instituting an enquiry, and Mr. Richard Wilson Greene, King's Counsel, left town yesterday morning, for the purpse of investigating the fatal affair. Saturday being market day, some cattle, under seizure for tithe due to the Reverend Mr. M'Clintock, were exposed for sale, and there being no bidder, they were returning to pound, when the peasantry set upon the drivers with a view to rescue the cattle, and a desperate conflict ensued, which ended with a profuse shedding of blood and loss of life.

It is admitted on all sides that the contest commenced by the yeomanry and police being pelted with stones; and our own accounts represent that Mr. Graham, a Magistrate, under whose controul the yeomanry were placed, was constrained, in self-defence, to order his men to fire. We are informed that the attack of the peasantry was expected, and that placards of an inflammatory nature against "Church Plunder," were posted through various parts of the county, by which the people were called on to attend the expected auction for the support of "luxury and idleness"

A son of Doyle, the owner of the cattle, was one of the persons killed. One of the Morning Papers states the number of killed and wounded to be between thirty and forty, besides many others drowned and shot in the river Slaney, where they had fled to avoid the danger; while other accounts state the number of wounded to be much greater. The various descriptions given of the affray are truly heart-rending. We are afraid to indulge in details until a proper investigation shall have taken place.

Sir John Byng, on being apprised of the occurrence, immediately sent an express to Carlow, ordering the removal of the troops there to the scene of disturbance.—*Dublin Evening Packet.*

FRENCH PAPERS.

The *St. Petersburgh Journal* has the following:—"According to intelligence from Persia, the fate of Daoud, Pacha of Bagdad, is on the point of being decided. The troops of the Sultan are already near that city. Daoud Pacha sent his own forces a meet them, and a battle took place under Moussoul, in which the Pacha sustained a total defeat, and has been obliged to shut himself up in the citadel; but all his attempts to defend himself must be in vain, and he will be compelled to submit. The plague, after having ravaged the district of Souleimanich, in Kurdistan, has passed on to Bagdad, where it rages with such violence that almost the whole of the inhabitants have deserted the town. Major Taylor, the British resident, has retired to Kermanschah."

The *Journal des Debates* designates the three parties now in France as the Carlist party, the opposition or republican monarchy party, and the constitutional monarch party. The first, it says, has no chance of meeting with much success at the approaching elections; the most it can expect is the return of a few deputies, whose presence in the Chamber will be no evil to the country; their talents will enlighten the discussions, and the revolution of July is too pure to fear the presence of its enemies. The second party will, on the contrary, muster strong in the Chamber, but the country sees so clearly the danger of the rash innovating principles maintained by the opposition, which would plunge the nation into instant war, that it cannot be apprehended that the majority will be selected from that party. The immense majority of France is attached to the constitutional monarchy, in which alone it sees the guarantee of peace, order, and prosperity. This party must, therefore, inevitably obtain the ascendant at the elections.

We learn fr[illegible] that the prisoner Granier still pers[illegible] resolution to take no food, without which he had, up to the 16th inst., remained no less than 62 days. On the 14th he endeavoured to swallow a small quantity of water through a tube. His strength, however begins to fail, and his dissolution is evidently approaching. His body emits a fetid odour.

The *Courier de l'Ain* relates, that, according to annual custom, the vine-growers of a village in Auvergne lately carried in procession their patron St. Verny, whose statue was taken from the church for that purpose. For the white cockade, which formerly ornamented the cocked hat worn by the saint on this occasion, they this year substituted a tricoloured one. The rector having expressed with warmth his disapprobation of this change, a quarrel ensued between him and his parishioners, when the latter, to be revenged, dressed St. Verny as a serjeant of the National Guards, and in this uniform restored him to his niche.

A lamentable accident accurred on Sunday last at the tunnel of Thoraise, near Besançon. Colonel Longuerue, on horseback, with Madame Grognot and another lady in a char-a-banc, went to view the works. After satisfying their curiosity, the Colonel set his horse to a gallop, and the other in the carriage, eager to follow, also broke into the same pace. The ladies became alarmed, and, by mismanaging the reins, drove him, with the car and themselves, into the canal. The Colonel instantly dismounted and plunged into the water. He succeeded in saving the companion of Madame Grognot, but could not recover that lady from the canal till after life was extinct. She has left a numerous family to bewail her untimely fate. The other lady had her collar-bone broken, and is not yet out of danger.

The Government, in order to encourage the colonization of Algiers, has announced that it will grant a free passage from Toulon to Algiers to such artizans and agriculturists as may be capable of gaining a livelihood by their skill and industry when they arrive there. They are to proceed to Toulon at their own charge, but will be furnished with provisions on the voyage.

Madame de Rossi, late Mademoiselle Sontag, is now giving concerts at the Hague, and will shortly make her *debut* as an authoress. The manuscript of her travels has been bought for 9,000f.

It is said that M. Barthelemy, editor of the *Nemesis*, was wounded during the disturbance on Friday evening.

The following letter from Louis Napoleon Buonaparte, dated London, June 17, appears in the *Temps* of this morning:—

"Sir I find in your journal of the 13th inst. the following paragraph:—'The Duchess of St. Leu has been resident in London for several weeks, and it is said that the ex-Queen of Holland is looking for an opportunity to offer her son to the Belgians, in case they found difficulty in choosing a sovereign.' From this it appears that my mother's presence in England is attributed to political views; but she is there only because she would not be separated from her only remaining son. Having joined the partisans in the cause of independence in Italy, I have been compelled to take refuge in England, France, alas! being still shut against me. My mother, however, aspires to nothing but repose and tranquillity, and I myself, far from entertaining projects of ambition, desire alone to serve my country, or promote the cause of liberty among foreign nations. I should long ago have appeared as a volunteer in the glorious ranks of the Belgians, or in those of the immortal Poles, had I not been apprehensive that my actions would have been imputed to views of personal interest, and that my name might have occasioned uneasiness to timid diplomacy, which is incapable of giving credit to disinterested devotedness, or to that sympathy which is inspired by seeing a people in misfortune."

(From the *Messager des Chambres*)

Count Paskewitz-Erivanski has been named by the Emperor Nicholas to succeed Marshal Diebitsch as Commander-in-Chief of the army in Poland, who, it is said, has been completely disgraced.

This disgrace cannot but be apparent, as the Emperor bore so strong an affection towards this General that he declared him to be the only one capable of holding that high station with any chance of success; and he should look upon any one as an ill-intentioned person who threw out any insinuation whatever against him. A re-action, however, of the Russian against the German party, although so well protected by Nicholas, has ultimately obliged the Emperor to deprive this favoured officer of the command.

This circumstance proves to us that the Polish war produces great embarrassment and anxiety to Russia, from which even the palace of the Czar is not exempt. Some time since Nicholas was reproached for not letting any body into his confidence but Germans, who were, indeed his most able and faithful servants; the Emperor felt also that he had none of such conspiracies, as have precipitated from the throne several of his predecessors, to fear from them.

Now that the Russian party have gained their first victory at the Court of St. Petersburgh, it cannot be foreseen when it will stop, nor what extraordinary measures they may require at the hands of the Emperor. We think that the Poles can do no other than gain by this change which may in some measure restrict the Imperial authority, and excite in the Russian nobility a spirit of independence that may perhaps, lead to the recognition of Poland with its ancient boundaries.

(From the *Messanger des Chambres*, dated Wednesday, June 22,)

The *Semaphore* says—"The division commanded by Rear- Admiral Hugon was seen on the 15th of June, [illegible] 45 leagues west of Toulon, sailing westwards."

An express, coming direct from Cherbourg, and addressed to the Maritime Prefect, arrived at Brest on the 16th instant.

Mr. Joao Carlotta Ferreira, an Officer of Don Pedro's suite, has also arrived at Brest, to wait, by his Sovereign's orders, for the young Queen Donna Maria.

FINISTERE.

The *Pilote de Calvados* says—"The ex-Emperor of Brazil, who was to leave Cherbourg yesterday for St. Germain-en—Lay, a residence which seems to have been given him by the Government, has resolved to remain at Cherbourg, and wait for the arrival of Donna Maria. Another courier has been despatched from Cherbourg to Brest to the young Queen of Portugal, to invite her immediately to join her family: it is supposed that this express will meet her on the road.

"Don Pedro, his consort, and part of their suite have every day taken a walk about the town and the environs. It is observed that for these two days the Emperor has been more gloomy than before, which is ascribed to his dislike to living at St. Germain, instead of going to reside at Paris, as he intended.

"Yesterday a courier despatched from Paris arrived at Caen, carrying to Don Pedro news from Brazil, which informs him, that after his departure every thing became quiet, that the Blacks had laid down their arms, and that all his property had been respected."

(From *Le National* of Tuesday,)

TOULON, JUNE 15.

We are now better able to form an opinion respecting the mission of the squadron, or at least its destination. The *Garonne*, a corvette of burden, which sailed from Algiers on the 19th instant, met our squadron to the north-east of Port Mahon, steering west. Thus it cannot be doubted that the squadron is bound for Lisbon. It is supposed that, after having obtained ample satisfaction from Don Miguel, it will go to the Levant. In a few days we shall therefore have the following ships off Lisbon.—The *Marengo*, 80 guns; the *Ville de Marseilles*, 80; the *Trident*, the *Algiers*, and the *Algesiras*, each 74; the *Melpomene*, of 44 guns the Syrene, 44; the *Pallas*, 50; the *Didon*, 60; the *Hussard* and *Endymion*, each of 22 guns; the *Perle*, 26; in all, 5 ships of the line, 4 frigates, 2 brigs, 1 corvette, carrying 650 guns.

The *Bayonnaise* corvette has arrived here from Oran. It touched at Algiers on the 8th, and sailed again on the 9th, with despatches for the Government. We have received information by this vessel that the situation of our colony in Africa is far from giving grounds for fear, as a journal of the capital pretended. The greatest tranquillity prevails at Algiers and the neighbourhood.

The French papers of Tuesday, which we received last night, concur with the German Journals in stating that General Paskewitz is to succeed Marshall Diebitsch as Commander-in-Chief of the Russian army in Poland. Indeed, it is even hinted that the General was to have superseded the Marshal had he lived, and that the prospect of disgrace had accelerated the death of the latter, if it did not lead him to commit suicide.

There seems no foundation in truth for such a suspicion. The Marshal was never accused of being a temperate man in a country where intemperence is scarcely reckoned a vice. His habits of the bottle would thus naturally expose him to the infection of cholera more than the other officers.

Diebitsch derived his title of Sabalkanski, or "Passer of the Balcan," from the success of his Turkish campaign. His successor has likewise a little commemorative of the glories of the campaign that of Erivanski, derived from the conquest of Erivan. The Polish Generalissimo has transferred to his own brow the laurels of the "Passer of the Balcan." Is he destined likewise to eclispe the glory of the "Victor of Erivan?" The Poles have measured themselves with Turks before, and are not unlikely, on the present occasion, to conquer them again, by stripping their Russian victors of the accumulated trophies of the last war.

BRUSSELS, JUNE 20.

The *Emancipation* gives an account of the sitting of the Belgic National Association, held yesterday. It was decided that an application supported by arguments, should be made to the Regent for the immediate dismissal of the ministry. An address was read and adopted in a second sitting in the evening. A deputation of 12 or 15 members is to present it to the Regent this morning.

The *Emancipation* concludes the account of this sitting as follows:—

"It is resolved that suitable instructions shall be sent to the provinces, in order that the local committees may hold themselves in readiness against every event.

"Proclamations are preparing. The directing committee will meet every evening till the 30th. If the difficulties of the country are not resolved at that date, the tocsin will call the people to the frontiers."

The contingents of Leppe and Waldeck for the federal garrison of Luxemburg entered that city on the 16th. His Highness the Prince of Hesse Homburg, followed by his staff, went out to meet these troops. A great part of the inhabitants went a great distance to witness their arrival. They will be quartered on the inhabitants; but it is affirmed that extraordinary burdens will cease as soon as the barracks have been repaired -that is, in about a week.

JUNE 21.

The deputation of the provincial committees [illegible] Belgic National Association waited on the Regent yesterday. with an address signed by all the delegates, to the number of 50 or 60. The Regent announced to the deputation of Brussels that no change could be made before the 30th.

The *Moniteur Belge* contains an article on the conduct of the ministry:—

"The opposition has often reproached the ministry with having no system, or, at least, not avowing any.

"In the absence of an official organ, it was impossible for the government daily to explain its proceedings. It did explain them in the tribune, and will never refuse to do so to the country, now that, like the opposition, it can employ both the tribune and the press.

"When the ministry entered the council, it had one thought which it has never ceased to endeavour to realize—to constitute the country, speedily and definitively to secure its independence, and the benefit of the liberal institutions founded by the Congress. So much for the object.

"To carry on at once the preparations for war and the negotiations which it announced in presenting itself to the national representation, a policy which then received the very decided assent of the legislature. Such are the means.

"As for the preparations for war, the moment to speak of them has not yet come. But if, with respect to the ministry, that rule of equity is observed, that responsibility expires at the limits of possibility, it does not fear to accept it.

"As for the negotiations, the ministry had expressed their opinion that the part of diplomacy should be short; that if it led to nothing, the renewal of hostilities would be the natural result.

"But the time within which the task of diplomacy should end is fixed by every one according to the suggestions of an impatience which may be easily understood. We do not criticise; the fact is explained by the uneasiness caused by a provisional situation of long continuance—by the mistrust caused by attempts at a restoration—by preceding diplomatic acts, well calculated to excite incredulity.

"But ought the Ministry to have participated in this incredulity? Has it deceived itself; and if it has, which we do not believe, has it attempted to deceive the nation?

"The Cabinet, at its very first formation clearly intimated the object to which the negotiations would especially lead. No remonstrance was then made in the national representation.

"Scarcely had the Congress adjourned when some honourable deputies were ready to accept the friendly mission from the department of foreign affairs to go and obtain information respecting the sentiments of the Prince of Saxe-Coburg, in case the representatives of the nation should confer on him the royal dignity. This Prince was the person to whom, without naming him, the ministry had attended in a manner too clear to be misunderstood.

"What did the deputies sent to London learn in their first interviews?

"The Prince never declined the eventual offer of the Belgic crown. On this point the ministry can appeal to the four deputies.

"But difficulties opposed the acceptance; and it was to the removal of these difficulties that the Government thenceforward directed its efforts.

"We must not lose sight of the situation of Belgium; if an offer had been made to Prince Leopold to reign over a country, the limits of which nobody disputed, the promise of acceptance would doubtless have speedily followed the eventual offer made him; and the election completed, the inauguration would not have been long delayed. But a great part of what

Belgium considers as its legitimate territory was disputed, not by Holland alone, but by Europe. This being the case, what could the Prince do —what was the limits, the Prince could not accept, without declaring war against Holland, and against the Conference; and supposing that a division should arise in the Conference on this occasion, the division would lead to a terrible conflict, the issue of which was impenetrable, except only in one of the results—namely, that the Belgic sceptre and nation would infallibly disappear in it.

"What was the ministry to do? Being made always more certain by every courier of the excellent disposition of the Prince, it was to redouble its efforts to remove the difficulties respecting the territory—to interest England and Germany in the cause of Belgium—to preserve the sympathy of France—and give the Cabinets a clear insight into our rights as well as our real wishes.

"We venture to say, that in this respect the Belgic diplomacy has not been wanting in energy, activity, or success. From the very beginning the ministry was sensible of two important facts.

"It knew that within a short time the British Cabinet considered the cause of the House of Orange as irrecoverably lost in Belgium.

"It knew, besides, that every attempt at a restoration would be inflexibly opposed by the French Cabinet.

"Comparing these facts with the disposition of Prince Leopold, it became evident to the ministry that immediate war could no longer be called for except by three classes of men—the Orangeists, who we reduced to desperation by being abandoned by England; the reunionists, who were grieved at seeing the country on the point of being constituted; and their dupes, well-meaning men, some of them carried away by the ardour of youth, most of them labouring under delusions of their imaginations. The Government, which has not the right to be actuated either by passion or credulity, but which makes war only after having maturely reflected, and which does not belive it lawful except as an extreme resource, could not yield to importunate demands of any description."—*Brussels papers, June* 22.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

BRUSSELS, JUNE 16.

The greatest anxiety continues to be felt here and throughout all Belgium relative to the results of the negotiations now pending in London. Rumours of various kinds are consequently scattered abroad; at one moment the friends of peace and good order are downcast, when they hear it asserted that there is no chance for Prince Leopold's accepting the government of their country. The war partisans, who being composed of those who have nothing to lose, and of the ardent enthusiasts that imagine they are bound to conquer rather than discuss, have within a few days assumed a serious attitude, and their wild ebullitions considerably embarrass the Government. Last night a special meeting was held of the Brussels Association, which has its echoes all over the country, and the result of their deliberations was, that a deputation should be sent to the Regent to request him to dismiss the present Ministers, and to take men of more violent habits into his councils. Inflamatory speeches were delivered on the occasion, for while so much excitement pervades the people, the auditory, as happened last night, wholly refuses to attend to those who counsel temperate measures. The Regent is, however, a man of calm deliberation, and his sound sense must have weight.

Among the greatest promoters of agitation and confusion may be counted the journals of Brussels, which, with one or two exceptions, are loud in crying out for war, as the only panacea for the existing evils. It is useless to ask them if they be certain of success; their reply invariably is, that the present provisional state is intolerable, and that the people wish to fight in order to obtain the natural limits of the country. Some of the agitators have seriously told me that the French Government is afraid of them, and that Casimir Perier and his colleagues have holden no less than three councils to decide what measures ought to be adopted in case the Belgian volunteers, to the amount of 15,000 men should proceed through France towards Paris, proclaiming the republic, and thereby placing the monarchy of Louis Philip in jeopardy. The same spirit of political knight errantry would lead them first to sound the tocsin, and to attack Holland; and if Prussia should attempt to succour that country, they intend to drive the soldiers of Frederick William across the Rhine. While such inflated projects have any influence with the enthusiasts, it becomes the duty of the ministry to set them right; and this day appeared the first numbrr of a newspaper called the *Belgium Moniteur*, the object of which is to instruct the people as to the true state of their affairs. It is formed on the plan of the Partisan *Moniteur*, to contain official, and also semi-official articles.

I have been informed that one of the journals, notorious for the wildest advocacy of immediate war, received last week the sum of 1,500 francs from Paris to insure its support of that system. When I mentioned to my informant the comparative smallness of the sum, his answer was, that for those who had nothing, such a sum was a great deal. Money has been also expended in endeavours to seduce the soldiers and others at Antwerp into a breach of the armistice, by attacks on the citadel and on the Dutch ships in the Scheldt.

The situation of Antwerp has since last Sunday been most painful; some of the agitators, bribed, as it has been proved in several cases, and maddened, as in others, by enthusiasm, commenced on Monday firing musketry against the Dutch, and a sort of intermittent warfare has been since carried on, which has cost the lives of a dozen or two on each side. Anxious not to expose their city to certain destruction, the members for Antwerp submitted a motion yesterday to the Congress, to request of the Government to inflict the punishment that the law allows on those who should in future infringe the armistice. The chiefs of Propagandism in that assembly objected strongly to the motion, as tending to compromise the character of the country by laying the blame on their soldiers and friends; but the movers appealed to the urgency of the case; and the Congress, by a majority of votes, referred the affair to a committee of six members. After a due examination, the committee reported that it was the province of the executive Government to apply the laws; but on moving the order of the day, the Congress declared that it condemned it strongly, and expect that the utmost rigour of the law should be applied to the breakers of the armistice. The fact of the Congress having declared its opinion was so obnoxious to the chiefs of the agitators, that several of them rose deliberately and walked out of the house, and thereby prevented discussion of all business for an hour, as the number present was reduced below 100.

The Government is using all the means in its power to place the army on a respectable footing; the regiments in Antwerp and its neighbourhood have been raised to their full complement. The regular troops there are stated to amount to 5,000 men.

It will not fail to strike every impartial observer, that the Belgium people, notwithstanding the provocations they have received, and in despite of the fury which the agitators from every point of Europe display in forcing them into a war, have hitherto conducted themselves well. Excesses have been committed in different places; but they cannot be attributed to the nation. Peace, internal tranquillity, and security alike for property and indnstry, are the wishes of at least five-sixths of the people.

The last news from London held forth the hopes of a speedy termination of the negotiations, and of the probable acceptation of Prince Leopold. There is a strange story current in the best informed circles, and which places the Conference of London in a rather favourable light to the Belgians.

By one of the Protocols, the Conference stated that the frontiers of Holland were strictly defined and arranged according to treaties prior to 1790, and it required that the Belgians should quietly submit to the decision. Upon examination of what were the real frontiers of Holland at that period, it has been found that several districts of Dutch Brabant, such as Berg-op-Zoom, &c. did not then belong to the United Provinces. Of course, the Ambassadors having decided, and the King of Holland having assented to, the former boundaries, those districts must now, although actually in the dominions of Holland, be considered by the Ambassadors as appertaining to Belgium. Caught in their own mesh, those gentlemen have no alternative but to make terms on the principles of justice as claimed by the Belgians, and to allow an exchange for the 54 villages which are the disputed parts of Limburg, of Berg-op-Zoom, and its contiguous districts. The British Minister for Foreign Affairs, to whom the view of the case has been submitted, is stated to be the chief supporter of the Belgian claims.

Thursday Night.

I have just been informed that General Belliard's Secretary has returned, and has had an interview with the Regent.

POLAND.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

BERLIN, JUNE 16.

A report from the Russian head quarters at Kleczewo, near Pultusk, dated the 10th of June, attributes the Death of General Diebitsch to a sudden attack of the cholera morbus. It is stated that previously to his malady he had enjoyed perfect health, and on the day before was exceedingly cheerful; but at about 2 o'clock in the morning of the 9th of June he was suddenly taken ill, and his malady was immediately pronounced to be the cholera. All medical assistance proved ineffectual, and, after a very painful struggle, he departed this life on Friday, the 10th of June, at 1 o'clock in the morning. This melancholy event (says the above-mentioned report) seems to prove that the progress of the cholera must be attributed much less to contagion than to the weather, and to the predisposition of the persons affected; for at the time of the General's death there was not at the head-quarters of the Russians one single person attacked with this malady.

General Toll has accepted, *par interim*, the command of the army. On the 12th inst. General Diebitsch's death was not known at Warsaw, where it will, no doubt, produce a great sensation. The Russian force are at this moment much divided; the army beyond the Narew consists of 36,000 men; a corps of 20,000 men, with 40 cannons has marched in pursuit of General Gielgud. The Guards now form two divisions; one remains at the head-quarters, the other is opposite Gielgud. General Kreutz has abandoned the Palatinate of Lublin, and has marched into Podlachia. The corps commanded by Generals Rudiger and Davidoff have occupied the former position of General Kreutz, and it is asserted that General Knorring has received orders to march against Chlapowski. General Geismar, who commanded the Russians at Wawer, is shortly to be tried by a court-martial. No official account has appeared respecting the movements of General Gielgud; but all accounts agree as to the fact of his having completely defeated the corps under General Sacken: 2,000 prisoners and 8 cannon are said to have fallen into the hands of the Poles; and it is even asserted that the Grand Duke Michael, with a detachment of the Guards, was present at the battle.

The news from Podolia is every day of a more cheering nature. The insurgents have taken possession of Satanow, and made the whole garrison prisoners, with the exception of one officer, who escaped to Husiatyn. The Russian authorities were compelled to retire into Galicia. The insurgents took a great many arms, which had been hid in the ground, as well as all the cannon of General Wittgenstein; and their numbers at this moment amount at least to 30,000 men. It is stated, however, that a detachment of the insurgents, under General Kolysko, in their ardour to pursue the Russians; had passed the frontier of Galicia, and having been there immediately attacked by the Austrian troops, suffered a very considerable loss. The Polish papers continue to complain of the partiality of the Prussian Government, who it is said, while it offers every possible difficulty to the passage of all [illegible] whose object is to carry assistance to th[illegible] only pro-visions, but even [illegible], to the Russians. The National Government has appointed General Ruttie Governor of Warsaw. Dr. Antomarchi, who has minutely inspected all the officers of Warsaw. Dr. Antomarchi, who has minutely inspected all the hospitals of Warsaw, has lately expressed his approbation of the satisfactory state in which he found them, and of the great care which is taken of the sick. He expresses his particular admiration of the assiduity of the ladies on attending the sick, many of whom, although if the highest rank, devote themselves entirely to this charitable occupation. The last papers from Warsaw contain an account of the grand entertainment given by the National Guard of Warsaw to the different regiments encamped in the environs of the capital, each of which was represented on this occasion by 20 deputies. Nothing, it is said, can give an idea of the interesting scene which this assembly presented to the capital, and which must contribute still more to that union which ought always to exist between the army and the citizens of Warsaw. You will perceive by my silence respecting the Polish army that there has been no fight to since my last; but people now consider the death of General Diebitsch as the signal for a general battle.

FARREN ON THE MORTALITIES AMONG THE BRITISH SOLDIERY.

We have been favoured by a perusal of extracts from this little work, which is dedicated by permission to the King, and was presented to His Majesty, by the author, at the last levee. The book is not intended for general distribution, although the subject is one of intense interest; and we are told by the introduction that the "object is to show the rates of mortality among the soldiery of Great Britain, under the various influences to which they are exposed in the performance of their military duties." As the ravages of cholera are now exciting public attention, we will content ourselves with an extract from the chapter on India:—

"The rate of mortality among native troops in India is 1.43; among European troops at home, it is about 1¾ per cent. per annum; exhibiting a superiority in favour of Indian life of about 5 to 4.

"With the exception of cholera, the diseases of Indians and of Europeans at home appear not to differ materially in kind or in degree. Between the diseases of natives and of European soldiers in India, the only prominent distinction appears to rest on the three diseases, dysentery, cholera, and liver complaint. The fatal effect of dysentery is 26 times: of liver complaint, 70 times; and of cholera twice as great among Europeans as umong natives: Dysentery occasioned 35 per cent. of the total deaths of the European troops, cholera 13½ per cent., and liver complaint 11¾ per cent.

"A comparison of the admissions or cases of sickness, with the deaths, gives a measure of the intensity of each disease. The intensity of disease in general is nearly the same among European soldiers in India as it is among native troops. Out of 100 attacks, about 2¾, or one out of every 37, are fatal. Among the native troops the virulence of cholera appears to have been invariable for three years; but among the European troops its virulence has been diminishing. It would appear that the cholera which attacks Europeans is milder in its effects than the cholera which seizes the natives. For in the three years, out of every 11 cases of cholera, three only terminated in death among Europeans, whilst five were fatal among the native troops. Of cases of dysentery, 1 out of 13 terminates in death to European troops.

"The numbers remaining in hospitals are given at the end of each four years and afford the best means of determining the duration of sickness in India. Form the four enumerations, the average number constantly in hospital was, of Europeans 1,093, and of native troops 2,500. Consequently the proportion of the living constantly sick was—of Europeans, 9¼ per cent., or 1 out of 11; and of natives, 3¼ per cent., or 1 out of 31."—*Times June*, 24.

PANTECHNICHON.

An establishment under this comprehensive designation, and the magnitude of which seems to vindicate its just claim to the title, has lately been opened in Halkin-street west, and Motcomb-street, Belgrave-square, for the sale of carriages, works of art, musical instruments, &c., and for the ware-housing of wines, furniture, &c. It is divided into two buildings, the north and the south, the latter of which is not yet finished; and the extent of both may be fairly estimated from the [illegible] they cover a superficies amounting to [illegible] and a quarter. The north building, which, though only open about three [illegible] upwards of 300 carriages have been already received, is the completest thing in its [illegible] that we have ever inspected. Indeed, neither ingenuity nor expense appear to have been spared in rendering it perfect for the purpose for which it is intended. By means of peculiarly constructed iron pillars, a complete internal support has been produced from the ground through the intervening floors to the roof. The whole of the ceilings have been lathed with iron rods, and covered with a composition, which will resist the strongest fire, and which will not crack or fall down if water be thrown upon it while hot. The boarded floors have been covered with iron plates, laid upon patent felt to preserve the under [illegible] side of the iron from rust, and to deaden the sound. With the exception of the reading-room, auction-room, and, offices in front, and the rooms under and above them, each floor is one great enclosure for the exhibition of carriages for sale. The rooms just mentioned are separated from the great division of the building and from each other by brick walls and wrought-iron doors. All the stairs and the inclined planes from the entrance to the ground and first-floors are of stone, so that the whole of the building is fire-proof, there not being any wood exposed which, in the event of a fire, would, in the least degree, endanger the building. All the chimney-flues are lined with cast-iron, and it appears that nearly 500 tons of iron have been already used in the building. Extensive and complete as this building is now, it was only commenced last July. The south building, which was commenced in October, is rapidly proceeding towards completion. The basement is intended for the cellaring of wines in any quantities. The ground floor is divided into two galleries, on each side of which, shops, similar to those in arcades, are to be erected; and over those shops there will be two floors for bazaars, connected by bridgeways, crossing the north ends of the galleries. This building is expected to be finished in the course of two months. Altogether, the outlay of capital on this immense establishment must have been exceedingly great; but as it has been erected in a very rising and fashionable neighbourhood, it is to be hoped that the enterprising proprietor will not be disappointed in his anticipations of the success of the undertaking.—*Times June*, 24.

FRAGMENTS OF VOYAGES AND TRAVELS BY CAPTAIN BASIL HALL R. N.

BATTLE OF CORUNNA.

As soon as Sir John Moore heard of Napoleons march from Madrid, in the direction of Galicia, to which quarter it had been the General's sole object to allure his enemy, he gave orders for the retreat to commence. This was at the beginning of the last week in December, 1808; and as it was then proposed, that the troops should fall back upon Vigo, the transports were sent to that port from Corunna, as I have before mentioned. The convoy were afterwards joined at Vigo by a squadron of line-of-battle ships, under Sir Samuel Hood, to render the embarkation more secure.

On the 5th of January, 1809, however, Sir John Moore, who was then at Herrerias, received from his engineers such reports of the unfitness of Vigo as a place of embarkation, that he changed his line of retreat, and directed his march upon Corunna. Orders to this effect were sent ahead to Sir David Baird, the second in command, from Sir John Moore, who, it appears, "constantly directed the movements of the rearguard himself."* These orders, afte reaching Sir David, were forwarded by the hands of a private dragoon, who got drunk, and lost them on this way to General Fraser, who had already proceeded for some distance on the road to Vigo. This trivial incident cost many lives, and was the cause of much delay.† I know not who had charge of the original despatches sent to the Admiral at Vigo, but they never came to hand. Several precious days were thus lost before we knew the ships would be again required at Corunna. At length, on the 9th of January, a memorandum from the commander-in-chief—a duplicate or triplicate it might be, for aught we knew—written on a drumhead, apparently in the rain, but clear, soldier-like and to the purpose, was put into Sir Samuel Hood's hands by an officer, half dead with fatigue and anxiety, who had found his way, on horseback, from the British head-quarters to Vigo, across the wild mountains of Galicia.

The wind blew dead in from the south, and so hard, that not one of the transports could be moved. The brief despatch from the army, however, was scarcely half read

* Napier, vol. i. p. 478.
† Ibid. p. 492.

through, before the signal 'to weigh' was made from the Barfleur, and in less than half an hour the men-of-war were under sail, and working out to sea, under close-reefed top-sails and courses. I think they all got out; and when once round the point, the wind being fair to Corunna, away they spanked, with a flowing sheet, to tell we were coming after them as fast as we could, with our flock of three hundred transports.

On the 11th of January, the wind lulled a little, and, by dint of whip and spur, we got our immense fleet fairly under weigh. By good fortune, too, we were enabled to work out of the Bay of Vigo, and afterwards to carry the wind with us all the way to Corunna, where we arrived on the morning of the 15th of January, surrounded by upwards of two hundred and fifty sail of ships. On the previous evening, the 14th of January, many of the fastest-sailing vessels of the convoy had entered the harbour of Corunna, where the squadron of men-of-war under Sir Samuel Hood had already arrived. The dismounted cavalry, the sick, some of the horses, and fifty-two pieces of artillery, were embarked during the night.

I have often since heard officers who were then with the army, in position along the ridge, just above where the battle was fought, describe the feelings with which they turned round to look at the ships crowding into the harbour, under all sail, right before the wind. The sight gave fresh spirits and confidence to the soldiers of which, poor fellows, they stood in some need; for on their first arrival at Corunna, on the 11th of January, not a single ship had had made her appearance.

"As the troops approached Corunna," says Colonel Napier, "the General's looks were directed towards the harbour;---an open expanse of water painfully convinced him that to fortune at least he was in no way beholden. Contrary winds detained the fleet at Vigo; and the last consuming exertion made by the army was thus rendered fruitless!

"The men," he continues, "were now put into quarters, and their leader awaited the progress of events. Three divisions occupied the town and suburbs; the reserve was posted with its left at El Burgo, and its right on the road of St. Jago de Compostella. For twelve days these hardy soldiers had covered the retreat, during which time they had traversed eighty miles of road in two marches, passed several nights under arms in the snow of the mountains, were seven times engaged with the enemy, and they now assembled at the outposts, having fewer men missing from their ranks (including those who had fallen in battle) than any other division in the army;---an admirable instance of the value of good discipline, and a manifest proof of the malignant injustice with which Sir John Moore has been accused of precipitating his retreat beyond the measure of human strength."*

In the mean time, the enemy, treading closely on the heels of the English army, though not much less grieviously fatigued, came gradually up, and, on the very day we arrived in the bay, "occupied the great ridge enclosing the British position, placing their right on the intersection of the roads leading from St. Jago and Betanzos, and their left upon a rocky eminence, which overlooked both lines."†

Had the transports arrived a few days sooner, the whole army might have been embarked with perfect ease and safety, and thus all the objects of Sir John Moore's operations would have been accomplished. His force was decidedly too small—considering the ruined state of the Spanish troops, and other circumstances in the political history of the country, to hold out any reasonable hope of coping with the grand army of Napoleon, now directed expressly against the British. Had the Admiral at Vigo received Sir John Moore's first despatch, in proper time, the transports and the line-of battle ships might undoubtedly have reached Corunna soon enough to have taken the troops on board without the loss of a single man. With a force thus unbroken, a series of ulterior operations contemplated by Sir John Moore, might then have been put in execution.

"The English General," says Col. Napier "had hoped that by a quick retreat he might reach his ships unmolested, embark, and carrying his army from the narrow corner in which it was cooped, to the southern provinces, establish there a good base of operations, and renew the war under favourable circumstances. It was by this combination of a fleet and army that the greatest assistance could be given to Spain, and the strength of England become most formidable. A few days of sailing might carry the troops to Cadiz; but six weeks constant marching would not bring the French army from Galicia to that neighbourhood. The southern provinces had scarcely seen an enemy: they were rich and fertile; and there also was the seat of government. Sir John Moore reckoned thus, and resolved to fall down to the coast and embark, with as little loss or delay at night." *

It affords a mortifying, but an instructive lesson to recollect, that this plan, so admirable in itself, and so very nearly being accomplished, was in all probability frustrated, not by any great political or military event, but by the accidental interruption of the messengers sent across the country. If the General's despatches about the removal of the fleet had arrived a few days sooner, the lives of so many brave men who died at Corunna, including their great chief, might all have been spared, while their strength and valour might afterwards have been employed on more substantial objects than fighting for the mere maintenance of the ground on which they stood.

In consequence of this delay, a battle appears to have become indispensable, or nearly so, to the safety of the army. "The late arrival of the transports, the increasing force of the enemy, and the disadvantageous nature of the ground, augmented the difficulty and danger of the embarkation so much, that several general officers proposed to the commander-in-chief that he should negotiate for leave to retire to the ships upon terms. There was little chance of such a proposal being agreed to by the enemy, and there was no reason to try. The army had suffered—but not from defeat; its situation was dangerous, but far from desperate; and the General would not consent to remove the stamp of energy and prudence which marked his retreat by a negotiation, which would have given an appearance of timidity and indecision to his previous operations, as opposite to their real character as light is to darkness. His high spirit and clear judgment revolted at the idea, and he rejected the degrading advice without hesitation." *

As we sailed into the harbour of Corunna on the morning of the 15th of January, we could distinctly make out with our glasses the two lines of troops; for although the ridge upon which the English were posted lay nearer to the sea, it was of such inconsiderable height compared with that occupied by the French, that we could discover the army of the enemy, mustering thick along the sky-line, and overlooking ours in a very ominous and threatening manner. Towards evening there was some skirmishing of a trivial nature on the right of our line part, of which we could distinguish from the mastheads of the frigate.

Several horsemen were seen galloping up the bank which faced us till they reached the crown of the ridge, and then darting out of sight on the other side, where, from the quick firing of artillery, there appeared to be some smart work going on. By and bye also, we discovered a cloud of smoke curling high into the air above both ranges of hills, just beyond the spot where the cavalry had been lost sight of. Of course, we busied ourselves in vain surmises as to what was passing in the valley beyond the ridge, for we naturally expected, that a general action would spring out of this brush. To our great disappointment, however, the firing gradually subsided; and our only chance, as we then believed, of seeing a land fight, was gone.

These were the first shots we had heard fired in anger, as it is technically called, during the campaign; but the scene had also another, and very strong interest for us, from its being placed in such contrast with all we had been seeing and hearing for the two previous months. Here, at Corunna, instead of listening to a set of boasting Spaniards, fighting with the air, and vapouring from morning to night about their own prowess, we beheld the actual tug of war between Greek and Greek. The master spirits of the earth were at last met, hand to hand, to fight it out. Nor could I help looking back to the solitude and tranquillity of the ground before me when I last had seen it. Now it was covered thick with armed men; but only a few weeks before, I had rambled over these ridges, accompanied by a single Spanish peasant, whose whole conversation turned on the facility with which his countrymen could thrust all these French out of the country During the whole morning we met only half a dozen people; and I then little expected to see the time when an army of some twenty thousand British troops, should hardly be able to hold their own, against these very invaders, whom it was the fashion to hold so cheap.

When the night fell, a double row of fires along the summits of the two hills pointed out, in a very striking manner, the position of the rival hosts; and although the distance was too great for us, actually to hear the 'hum of either army', the imagination was set finely to work to conjecture what thoughts were passing in the breast of each. The night was very dark: and, as fresh fuel was piled on the fires, they were darkened for a moment, or tossed into sudden blaze by being stirred up by the groups of soldiers, whom we saw, or fancied we saw, standing between us and the light. These figures were probably the men stationed to feed the flames; for we may well suppose that the great body of the troops on both sides were too glad to have a full night's repose. Our soldiers, indeed, had been amply supplied since reaching the coast with new shoes, great coats, and many other articles of dress, from the stores at Corunna; and were thus in a better condition than their enemies to profit by this interval of rest—to so many on both sides, the last they enjoyed on earth. Some of these exhausted warriors, we may suppose, dreamed of the next day's battle; for it was probably apparent to the officers, and to the experienced amongst the men, that Soult, with whom they had already joined in many a severe fight, would never allow his old antagonists to embark in peace and quiet. It is said that people, on the eve of an action, generally dream they are killed. I have no experience to offer on the point; for though I witnessed the furious contest of next day, I had no expectation at that time of being able to leave the ship. In fact, I did not sleep at all, being employed nearly the whole night in the ship's boats embarking what are called the encumbrances of the army consisting of the remainder of the baggage which the retreat had left them—some wounded and sick men and a few guns and horses. In this curious assembly I observed several women, who, strange to say, had gone through the whole campaign, unbroken in spirit, and apparently not much fatigued. They even talked as if they had done no great things. We were much amused, likewise, by seeing an officer's servant with a huge violoncello under his charge, which he told us had accompanied his master all through the country from Lisbon.

It will easily be supposed that our curiosity to have a sight of the ground, and to talk with the soldiers on the field, was very great. We had small hopes, however of being allowed to leave the ship at such a time; and I can never cease to feel grateful for the kindness of the captain who allowed Mr. Oughton, the purser, and myself, to go on shore. Being personally acquainted with several of the officers in the army, we hoped to be able to find them out on the ground; but could scarcely give credit to the reality of our good fortune till we had left the boat, pushed our way through the town—which was in a shocking state of disorder—and found ourselves fairly on the great Madrid road, which cut across the positions of both armies nearly at right angles.

As the morning was fine, the scene looked highly picturesque, and, though painful in many respects, it possessed an uncommon degree of interest. I need hardly mention, that there was none of the show and flourish of a review to be seen here; for the soldiers lay scattered about wearied and dispirited, ragged in their dress, and many of them sickly or rather broken down in appearance, by the fatigues of this celebrated retreat. Most of their chins had been untouched by a razor for some days, perhaps weeks, while their hands and faces being rather less familiar with soap and water than with the smoke of their muskets, and the charcoal of their cooking fires, gave evidence enough of the want of comforts to which the army had been so long exposed. The muskets of the troops were piled in pyramids along the ridge amongst the men who were stretched on the ground fast asleep—not in any very precise order, but still within a few yards on either side of the summit line of the ridge. I observed many of these hardy fellows lying on their backs, with their hands under their heads, and faces, half covered by what remained of a hat, becoming still more deeply tanned in the sun. Many however, were sitting on the grass, or on the loose blocks of granite which covered the ground, and looking in silence with very wistful eyes towards the ships.

Along the whole line of troops, however, I observed only one or two of the officers asleep. Generally speaking, they were collected into little knots, looking about them, but seldom speaking. In fact, one of the things which struck me most, was the profound, and almost melancholy silence, which prevailed amongst so many thousands of men. As our spirits were not weighed down by any of the depressing causes which affected these gentlemen, we talked away merrily to the officers; but, in most cases, were disappointed to find so little animation amongst them. We forgot how differently from our own their lives had lately been spent. We had been amusing ourselves in ease and in comfort, and doing every thing we could to fill our imaginations with visions of Spanish patriotism, national sacrifices, and individual exertion, without having actually seen or heard any thing to shew how frothy all this was. The army, on the other hand, had been marching, fighting, and starving, almost without intermission, since the day on which we landed them two months before. The Spaniards, their nominal allies, had gone off to the right about at the first charge of French bayonets. The whole country through which the English troops had to retreat proved the very reverse of friendly; the season also was rigorous, and, consequently, the labours of the soldiers became hopeless, severe, and incessant. Was it, therefore, surprising that what is called enthusiasm, was an article, hardly to be found in the camp?

We began our morning's excursion nearly at the left of the British position, in the midst of Sir John Hope's division; and then, turning to the right hand, threaded our way amongst the sleeping soldiers, piled muskets, and camp equipage, along the whole line, till the ridge upon which the army was in position, lost itself in the valley, just opposite to the high rocky knoll forming the extreme left of the ground occupied by the French. The 95th, the well-known Rifle corps, were stationed hereabouts; and I was happy to find an old friend alive and merry amongst the officers of this regiment. These gentlemen were in greater spirits than most of the others whom we had conversed with. We were surprised, indeed, to find them laughing heartily, and, upon asking the cause of their mirth, were shewn a good-sized pig the regimental cooks were cutting up for a dinner which they said would be ready in a few minutes. It seems this unfortunate grunter had been disturbed by the French pickets near the village of Elvina, just in front of the spot where the 95th were stationed. He had made good his retreat, as he thought, but fell right upon our friends the sharpshooters, who in a thrice charged and despatched him with their swords and bayonets. These merry soldiers, delighted with their good luck, pressed us much to stay and partake of their windfall; but we wished to retrace our steps along a part of the line, so as to gain the road to Corunna, and return on board before sunset, as we had been ordered.

On asking them what chance there was of our seeing a battle, the officers shrugged their shoulders, and said they had already had quite enough of that work. There was no earthly advantage to be gained, they said, even by victory, while a reverse would now be a very serious, perhaps desperate, affair; and therefore, they had but one wish, which was, to get snugly on board the ships and be off from such a dastardly, procrastinating, pompous set of useless allies, as the Spaniards.

"Nevertheless," we remarked, "you would, no doubt, make a good figure still if you were put to it?"

"I don't know that," one of them said; "look at the men—they are all worn out, and disheartened—if they are not sleeping, or eating whatever they can get hold of, they are looking at the vessels, and thinking only of home. Like us, indeed, they are wishing for any thing but an attack from those confounded fellows over the way."

Upon this we parted—they to their welcome dinner, while we retraced our steps amongst the weary soldiers, who certainly did look in such a miserable plight, that it seemed as if the enemy would have little more to do than gallop across the valley and catch them all napping.

Colonel Napier remarks, however, cleverly enough, in his account of this campaign, that, "although a British army may be gleaned in a retreat, it cannot be reaped:" and of this we had abundant proofs within a few minutes after the wretched appearance of the troops had drawn from us such disparaging reflections. I had but just asked the commanding officer of one of the regiments—I forget which, near the top of the position—whether he thought any thing could possibly rouse the men up? In reply, he said, with a very expressive smile, and a slight nod of his head, implying that even then he suspected what was about to take place, "You'll see by and by, sir, if the French there choose to come over."

These words were hardly uttered when a movement along the whole enemy's line became apparent even to our inexperienced eyes. Almost at the instant when this stir was observed, a furious cannonading was opened from a battery mounting eleven guns—eight and twelve pounders—of the existence of which, I believe, no person on our side had previously the smallest suspicion, for up to this moment it had been completely masked. This formidable battery which overhung the right of our position, was so placed that it raked nearly the half of the British line, and, of course, the fire from it galled the troops excessively. Had we remained to share the picknick with our friends of the 95th, we must have partaken likewise of the first salvo from these French guns, and in all probability, this story of the action would not have fallen into naval hands.

The effect of these characteristic preparatory notes of war, was extremely curious. At the first discharge from the French battery, the whole body of the British troops, from one end of the line to the other, started on their feet, snatched up their arms, and formed themselves with as much regularity and apparent coolness, as if they had been exercising on the parade in Hyde Park. I really could scarcely believe my eyes when I saw these men spring from the ground as if touched by a magic wand, all full of life and vigour, though but one minute before they had been stretched out listlessly in the sun. I have already noticed the silence which reigned over the field—now, however, there was a loud hum, and occasionally a shout, and many a burst of laughter, along a distance of nearly a mile—in the midst of which sound the peculiar sharp click-click of fixing bayonets fell distinctly on the ear.

Many thousand stand of new arms had been issued to the troops from the stores at Corunna; and I could observe the men rapping the flints, tightening the screws, and tossing about their firelocks, with the air of veteran sportsmen eager for a shot to try their new pieces. The officers, up to this moment so languid, were seen every where brushing along the line, speaking to the sergeants, and making arrangements, which we did not pretend to understand. Aides-de-camp galloped past us, dropping their orders into the ears of the commanding officers of the different corps as they moved swiftly along the position. Not a single face was now turned towards the ships, and we could scarcely get a soul to answer one of our questions. All was animation and cheerfulness over minds from which, but a short time before, it seemed as if every particle of spirit had fled. There appeared to be much conversation going on, and not a little jesting amongst the men, while they were bracing themselves up, buckling on their knapsacks, and making various other arrangements, preparatory to the hard work they foresaw they would have to perform before the night fell. Their kits, or stock of clothes, none of which were very large, were soon placed on their shoulders; and in a very few minutes the army was perfectly ready to meet that of the enemy, who by this time was pelting rapidly down the side of the opposite heights, in three immense close columns.

I have no precise notion how many men might be in each of these squares solid masses—I think I have heard it stated at six or seven thousand. They kept steadily together, looked as dark as the blackest thunder cloud I ever saw; and, I must say, their appearance was the most imposing and formidable thing I recollect to have seen, either before or since.

On the English side there were only about a dozen small guns, which made but a feeble return to the fierce attack of the enemy's great raking battery, which continued tearing open the English ranks in dreadful style, until the two armies became so completely intermixed in personal conflict, that the enemy's shot could no longer be directed with certainty against their antagonists, without an equal chance of hitting their friends.

* Napier, vol. i. p. 475.

* Napier, vol. i. p. 492.

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When it was found, at the commencement of the action, that the English guns could make no serious impression on the heavy artillery of the battery, they had been turned upon the huge French columns, which by this time, had reached the level space, less than a mile in which, lying between the bases of the two ranges of hills. The round shot and grape with which the enemy's columns were saluted as they came across the valley, in some degree avenged the havoc wrought on the right, and part of the centre of our line, by the raking broadsides of the battery so often alluded to.

Mr. Oughton and I were near the centre of the line when the battle commenced; but as the ground thereabouts was rather flat, we found it difficult to see well into the valley, and, therefore, climbed an abrupt rising ground on the left of the English position, on which two or three regiments were posted, as we thought, in reserve. I see no mention, however, of these corps in the accounts of the battle, and I presume they must have belonged to the main line. About half way up this rising ground, but rather lower than the spot where these troops were stationed, three English field-pieces were placed. The guns had been working away briskly at the French columns ever since the enemy came within range of shot, and they were still firing as the rear of the three great masses, the heads of which were, by this time, actually mingled in the plain with the British troops, in front of the village of Elvina.

The intermixture of the combatants on that day was probably rendered greater than usual, in consequence of the peculiar nature of the ground. It could hardly be called a plain, for it was crossed in all directions by roads cut into the earth like deep trenches, eight or ten feet below the surface; while on the ground above, there was spread a complete net-work of walls, hedges, and rows of trees, of such intricacy that, I should imagine, it was nearly impossible to form fifty men abreast any where. Thus, each cornfield, or little patch of garden ground, became the scene of a separate fight.

We were quite near enough to see the soldiers scrambling over the walls, and meeting one another in these open spaces, or amongst the trees, while the smoke and the flashes of musketry from the hollow roads shewed that a subterranean sort of warfare was going on at the same time. To us the field of battle certainly looked as complete a scene of confusion as any thing could possibly be, and I suppose it must have presented nearly a similar aspect even to the more practised observation of the commander of the destructive French battery on our right; for, throughout the period I speak of, he ceased firing at the troops, and turned all his attention towards the few English field-pieces which I have already spoken of.

Heretofore we had been viewing the fray from a gentle slope, several hundred yards in front of these English guns, but so considerably below them in level, that their shot passed far over our heads. When this great flanking battery, however, set seriously about silencing the fire of our artillery, which as I have mentioned before, were playing away upon those parts of the French columns not yet mingled with their antagonists, our position, as mere spectators, became rather an unpleasant one. The small six-pound shot of the English field-pieces had whistled over us merrily enough; but when the heavy metal of the enemy came spinning and screaming about our ears, the story told quite differently. Some of these balls went completely over the English guns, grazed the crest of the ridge, and, falling on the high road, rolled down the other side of the hill half-way to Corrunna. Several hit our guns, and made a fine scatter amongst the artillery men; while every shot that fell short came plump into the little hollow space where we nautical men had established ourselves, and from which we had proposed to view the battle at our ease—as if it had merely been a panoramic representation of war, instead of one of the severest struggles in which two angry nations had ever been engaged.

The purser and I now held a council of war, and the proverbial result of such deliberations followed. We agreed, unanimously, that, under existing circumstances, a retreat was the proper measure. The French gunners, as if to quicken our prudent resolution, just at that moment pitched a shot so critically, that it fell between the two amateurs, and threw the dirt and stones quite over us. The feeling produced on both our minds by this broad hint was, that the shot must have been aimed expressly at us; but although this was probably not the case, we took the warning in good part, and moved off towards a rising ground still farther to the left, and two or three hundred yards out of the direct line of fire.

Here we had the great advantage of making acquaintance with the colonel and the other officers of one of the regiments of the line. The colonel, whose name I do not recollect, had a pocket spy-glass in his hand, and very kindly described to us the nature of the different movements as they took place. By this time the centre, and a portion of the left of the English line, were gradually becoming engaged in the vally; but the severest fighting appeared to be still at the village of Elvina, which we could easily distinguish was sometimes in possession of one party, sometimes of the other. The uncertainty, indeed, of what was going on was greatly augmented by the broken nature of the ground, which, I suppose, prevented any manœuvre on the grand scale, but this circumstance may probably have taken nothing from the fierceness of those mortal struggles, which we could discover, from time to time, in the open spaces, when a puff of wind blew the smoke on one side.

The road leading into Corunna, and lying between us and the severest part of the action, was at no great distance. It was soon covered along its whole length with wounded men—some walking alone—some supported—and a good many were laid in carts. We obsered Sir David Baird led or carried off the field: we could not exactly make out which, but I think he was walking. Shortly afterwards another and a larger group passed, bearing along a wounded officer. It was evident, from the appearance which this party presented, that some person of consequence was under their charge, and while we were trying to discover who it could possibly be that engaged so much attention, an officer rode up the hill. After he had delivered his message, he pointed to the party which had just gone by, and told us, that in the centre was carried along their brave commander-in-chief, Sir John Moore, who, a few minutes before, had been struck off his horse by a cannon-shot.

The command now devolved upon Sir John Hope, whom we could readily distinguish from his being surrounded not only by his own staff, but by the aides-de-camp of his two wounded senior officers.

I shall not seek to describe how greatly the interest of this scene, so new to us in all its parts, and so remarkable in itself, was heightened by these proofs of the serious nature of the conflict. The colonel of the regiment along with which we had taken up our station, was just saying to us,—"Well, gentlemen, I don't know how you get on at sea—but I certainly never saw on land a hotter fire than this"—when a second breathless messenger came galloping up, and ordered him to carry his brigade as smartly as he could down to the right, to support some regiments which were severely pressed in that quarter. In a very few minutes, accordingly we were left quite alone, on the summit of the ridge, watching with a painful degree of interest the movements of our newly made and newly lost acquaintances, who went trotting off, at double quick time, right down the hill, and ere long were lost sight of in the thick of the action. So completely, indeed, were they enveloped in smoke and dust, that we could only distinguish their presence by the movement in advance of the British line which took place on the right almost immediately after their arrival.

The battle, which had commenced nearly at the foot of the English hill, had gradually, though not without several fluctuations, moved itself forward to the French side of the valley; and the much-contested village of Elvina remained finally in our possession.

I believe I am not strictly correct in saying that this village was opposite to the right of the British army, although it was not far from that portion of the position which rested on the elevated ground. We could observe some smart fighting still farther to the right beyond the termination of the ridge between the English reserve and the French cavalry. But of this I can record nothing with confidence, because the scene of action was too far off for us to see distinctly, or even to guess what they were about. I remember, however, hearing one of officers of the regiment we were conversing with say, that the British troops would be in rather an awkward scrape if the enemy succeeded in turning on the right, and afterwards pushed themselves down the vally, so as to take up a position between Corunna and the army. Instead of this happening, the left of the French was fortunately repulsed, and even driven considerably back, though I believe, never fairly turned.

As the battle did not commence till between two or three o'clock in the afternoon, and was very obstinately contested on both sides, no great time was allowed, before the night set in, for those important manœuvres which form so much of the interest of battles. All was sheer hard fighting. The eventual advantage, however, was manifestly on the side of the English, for it was easy to distinguish that the struggle was carried on towards the end of the day at a position removed considerably in advance of that on which the English had stood when they were first attacked. What might have been the result if the ground had been clear of hedges, ditches, walls, and deep roads, I cannot pretend to say; but it struck me at the time, when looking down, with a sort of bird's eye view on the battle, that, cut up as the ground was, there could be little communication to the right and left between the different bodies of fighting men, and consequently, that each regiment or mass had acted very much for itself—somewhat in the way ships of war do in general action. Calvalry, I imagine, could not have been brought into play on such ground; and indeed, there were no horses in the battle—on our side, at least—except those of the field-officers and their aides-de-camp.

What I regretted most was not seeing the French battery taken; and, from Colonel Napier's account, it appears, that if General Fraser's division has been brought into action along with the reserve at the close of the day, this might have been accomplished, after which the enemy could hardly have escaped a signal overthrow.*

It must have cost Sir John Hope a great effort of military self-denial to have resisted such a temptation; "but, on the other hand," observes the judicious historian, "to continue the action in the dark was to tempt fortune, for the enemy were still the most numerous, and their ground was strong. The disorder the French were in offered such a favourable opportunity to get on board the ships, that Sir John Hope, upon whom the command of the army had devolved, satisfied with having repulsed the attack, judged it more prudent to pursue the original plan of embarking during the night; and this operation was effected without delay, the arrangements being so complete that neither confusion nor difficulty occurred."*

* Napier, vol. i. p. 498.

MISCELLANEA.

PRINCE TALLEYRAND RELATED TO THE FAMILY OF STANLEY, EARLS OF DERBY.—The maternal grandmother of Prince Talleyrand was the Princess Orsini (la Princesse des Ursins as the French style her), who acted so distinguished a part in the Court of Philip V. of Spain, and whose first husband, as appears from Archdeacon Coxe's History of the Bourbon Kings of Spain, was Adrian Blaise de Talleyrand, Prince of Chalais. She was of the illustrious family of La Tremouille, from which sprung the heroic Countess of Derby, who, in her husband's absence, defended Latham House against the parliamentary forces under General Fairfax in 1644. That the talents of the Princess Orsini have desended to her grandson, few will doubt; and it must also be allowed, that he has inherited her courtly and insinuating manners, if not all her high spirit, her frankness, and her disinterested attachments. —*Lit. Gaz.*

ROYALTY "AT HOME."—The beautiful lady S. M., lately arrived in Paris, and who was in habits of great intimacy with the Orleans family before the downfall of the Bourbon dynasty, received the other evening a note from one of the young Princesses, requesting her to take coffee at the Palace. Lady S. M. accordingly made her toilette in her usual style of magnificence. Her ladyship's hair, *a la Chinoise*, was looped up with diamonds, and the star which blazed on her forehead might have graced the brow of royalty. Her dress corresponded with her superb *caeffure*, and the genius of Victorine had been exhausted in the execution of a *garniture en marabouts*, of which each plume fastened to the gown by a diamond *agraffe*. Upon entering the Queen's apartment, Lady S. M. found her Majesty seated with her family round a table *stuffing black leather dolls* for the amusement of her youngest daughter, who was but lately recovered from the measles. Her Majesty wore a plain black satin gown, and her customary head-dress a black hat and feathers. The Princesses wore white muslin frocks and blue sashes. The Duc de Nemours was reading a newspaper aloud. Lady S. M. gave one glance at the family party, and another at her own *caeffure*, and found herself obliged to plead a ball at Lady Grenville's as an excuse.—*Court Journal.*

SLAVE BAZAR AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—The Slave Bazaar is a court surrounded by a covered gallery, where the merchants and buyers, seated on cushions, smoke and transact business; underneath this gallery are the rooms where the black slaves are lodged, and opening into it from behind are apartments for the Georgians, Circassians, and other female slaves; from time to time, one or two of them are produced and sold by auction: they are nearly all children from ten to fourteen years of age. The auctioneer, a servant of the dealers, walks before and proclaims aloud the last price offered for the young slave who follows. The blacks are generally sold in the same manner, though both are frequently disposed of by private contract, when women, whose profession it is, are sent round to examine them, and see that they are in good health and well-formed. Numbers of women on this errand are seen going from room to room. The slaves are usually sold attired in a beautiful under dress, showing the figure to advantage and exposing the face and hair to view. When bought they are immediately put into Turkish boots and slippers, and the large unseemly blue cloak called a Beniss; they then have their heads, with the exception of their eyes and the upper part of the nose, bound up in linen, and thus habited are carried to the harem. Within the arsenal is the bagnio prison, the horrors of which are so powerfully described in Anastasius.—*Keppel's Travels.*

The churchwardens and overseers of the parish of Lambeth, with a view to diminish the demands on the parochial funds for the maintenance of illegitimate children, have adopted the course of printing and publishing a list, containing the names and addresses of all the mothers, with the sum per week which each receives.

From that printed list it appears there are two at 1s. a-week; one at 1s. 5d.; fifteen at 1s. 6d.; one hundred and fifteen at 2s. one hundred and nineteen at 2s. 6d; fifty two at 3s.; sixteen at 3s. 2d.; fourteen at 4s.; two at 4s. 6.; thirteen at 5s.; four at 6s.; one at 7s. 6d.; one at 14s.

The whole number is 356 children; for which the parish pays weekly £47: 17: 11; on an average, 2s. 8½d. each—the parish recovering from the reputed fathers what portion it can: but very inadequate to the expenditure, as many fathers run away, and others are unable to pay.

We very much question the policy, and much condemn the inhumanity, of such an exposure of the unfortunate mothers. From their indigent circumstances, in most instances, they are utterly unable to get out of this list of shame, by giving up the little pittance allowed them to assist in maintaining their offspring. Some no doubt, are wicked, but in general they are young and inexperienced, and have been brought into their present condition more by the arts and crimes of our sex, then their own. The great majority are below the age which the few denominate infancy. This severe exposure will never prevent such things; but it may visit with additional misery those who are already sufferers: and may for ever ruin the hopes of many young women who, notwithstanding one error in youth, might in future life have been virtuous members of society. Out of the whole number of from three to four hundred young women, there are but four who have had a second child, and but one who has claimed relief for a third. The publication is, therefore, a piece of useless cruelty; and it is little creditable to the manhood and courage of these authorities to pass by the greater delinquents—the reputed fathers—and attack the unhappy women. Why are the fathers who allow their offspring to become chargeable to the public screened, but that amongst them are many tradesmen and sons of the parish aristocracy? We have heard of other parishes, where a similar publication has been proposed in the vestry, and scouted as unmanly and wicked.—*Examiner.*

* Napier vol. i. p. 498.

THE EARL OF MUNSTER.—When the newly-created peer took the oaths and his seat in the House of Lords as a peer of the realm, created by virtue of his Majesty's patent, there was a numerous audience of peeresses, but during the ceremony, peers, who had not taken the oaths this Parliament, were not allowed to remain in the body of the House, a rigid attendance to which rule, curiously enough, compelled Sir Tyrwhitt, the Usher of the Black Rod, to remove from his seat the Duke of Wellington. The Earl of Munster was introduced with all the usual forms. He was dressed in his peer's robes; he was preceded by Sir George Nayler, Garter King at Arms, supported by the Earls of Denbigh and Romney, it being the *etiquette* that the supporters of a newly-introduced peer should be of like rank with such peer. The patent was then read. His Majesty describes the newly-created peer as "My natural son," and every time that he is mentioned the same description is used. While being sworn, the earl, as he is near-sighted, wished to lay down the testament to enable him to look more closely at the form of oath; but he was told that he must retain the book in his hand, so that he had no hand disengaged to hold his glass. The circumstance occasioned a good deal of merriment. The patent, by the way, in the event of failure of male issue, continues the title to the next eldest natural son of his Majesty, and if failure of male issue there, then to the next eldest son, and so on.

THE EX-EMPEROR.—The X's are becoming the most numerous royal family in Europe. We have, in addition to the Kings of the old continent, lately suspended, an ex-African Dey, an ex-Asiatic Pacha, an ex-Indian Rajah, and an ex-American Emperor. The following is extracted from a letter to a daily paper, by a gentleman who had just been on board the Volage:—"We were received by the Emperor without the least regard to ceremony, in the most friendly and obliging manner. The Emperor is slighter in his person, and paler than I had anticipated from his portraits, most gentlemanly and condescending. He speaks French extremely well. The Empress, no less courteous, appears some years younger, and is extremely prepossessing. She conversed fluently in French and English, and seemed much gratified with the fruit and flowers which we presented. The Emperor put several questions to us on the state of politics in Europe. which we answered as well as we were able, and gave him for perusal many of the latest newspapers. He also asked me if his arrival was expected, supposing the intelligence of his abdication in favour of his son might have reached us by some other vessel." A letter from Rio de Janeiro, of the 13th April, very sadly, and, we fear, prophetically, calls the abdication of Don Pedro the first act of the Brazilian drama; it expects that a *Christophe* will figure towards the catastrophe, who, in such case, ought to expect the fate of him of Hayti.

The *Gazette* of Friday contains the names and titles of four persons who are created British peers—Lord Fingall, Lord Sefton, Lord Kinnaird (with the new title of Baron Rossie), and Mr. Agar Ellis (with the title of Baron Dover.) The peerage intended for Lord Leitrim is not yet recorded.

WINE DUTIES.—A meeting of persons interested in the wine trade took place, on Wednesday, at the Commercial Sale Room, Mincing-lane; Mr. Bond in the chair. The chairman opened the business with remarks on the impolicy of the ministerial measure of altering these duties, which would embarrass the trade and decrease the revenue. French wines were dealt in by few hands, and their sale limitted to those of Portugal. All the speakers took the same view of the subject. If France would reduce her duties on our manufactures, the wine merchants might bear private injury for public good, but it would not be so. There was a capital of 1,000,000l. of English money embarked in the Portugal trade now in entrepot in the shape of manufactures at Lisbon at a duty of fifteen per cent. With the alteration proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the duty would rise at once to thirty per cent. Resolutions passed expressive of the detrimental effect of the proposed measure, and of the determination of the meeting to use every proper means to induce the Chancellor of the Exchequer not to press his measure in the present Parliament.

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